VOL. LI.

THE

# REPORT

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

# JODHPUR STATE

## For the Year 1938-39.

JODHPUR.
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1941.

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# Administration Report of the Jodhpur State for the year 1938-39.

## CHAPTER I.

Area, Boundaries and Population.

Jodhpur State is the largest in Rajputana in respect of area which is 36,085 square miles or more than one-fourth of that of the entire Province. Its greatest length from the north-east to south-west is about 320 miles and its greatest breadth is 170 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bikaner, on the north-west by Jaisalmer, on the west by Sindh, on the south-west by Palanpur, on the south by Sirohi, on the south-east by Udaipur, on the east by Ajmer-Merwara and Kishangarh and on the north-east by Jaipur. The population increased by 15·4 per cent between 1921 and 1931, *viz* from 18,41,642 to 21,25,982, of whom 86 percent are Hindus, 8 percent Mohomedans and 5 percent Jains. With the retrocession of 24 Merwara villages to Marwar the population increased by 8,866 and the area by 73 Sq. miles.

Physical.

2. The country is sterile, sandy and inhospitable towards the north and west, but improves gradually from a mere desert in the far west and north to comparatively fertile and hospitable lands in the north-east, east and south-east in the neighbourhood of the Aravalli Hills. Rivers play a very subordinate part in moulding the surface features of the country. The only important river is the Luni which has several tributaries, the chief being the Lilri, the Raipur Lilri, the Guhiya, the Bandi, the Sukri and the Jawai on the left bank and the Jojari on the right, but none of them is perennial. The supply of sub-soil water is very limited, often 200 to 300 feet below the surface and is generally brackish. As the Runn of Cutch is approached the wells become more and more saltish, the country flatter and bushes stunted and few. As the soil to the north and north-west is rich in salts, it affords vast pastures for grazing and breeding of cattle. The horses of Mallani, camels of Sheo and cattle of Sanchore and Nagaur are famous for their size and strength.

3. The rainfall is scanty and capricious, varying from an average of 8 inches to 24 inches. The average rainfall of Jodhpur City itself is 14 inches per annum. The State has, therefore, resorted to building Bundhs and tanks wherever possible which supply water in lean years. The climate is dry and healthy. The natural lakes are all saline, the principal ones being at Sambhar, Didwana and Pachpadra; smaller depressions of the same kind exist at Kuchaman, Phalodi, Pokaran and other places. At Sambhar, Didwana and Pachpadra salt is manufactured and the salt lakes at these places have been leased out to the British Government.

History.

4. His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs. The Rathors are a branch of the great solar race. They were originally known as Rashtra or Rashtrik. Rashtra was subsequently, by general use, crystallised into Rathor. The earliest mention of them is found in the edicts of Asoka as rulers of the Deccan. There follows a gap in history till the seventh century A. D., the period of the earliest known King Abhimanyu, and from this date their record is much clearer. During a period of some three centuries previous to 973 A. D., the Rashtrakutas provided nineteen kings in the Deccan, the last of whom was Karakraja in Samvat 1029 or 972 A. D. When the Deccan Kingdom was broken up, they established themselves in Central India and made Kanauj their Capital. The last ruler of this kingdom was Jaya Chandra whose descendants migrated to western Rajputana and founded the principality of Marwar. In Rajputana amongst the Rajput clans, the Rathors head the list in numerical strength and area of country held.

5. The present Ruler, Air Commodore His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Saramad Raja-i-Hind Maharaja Dhiraj, Sri Sir Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., K. C. V. O., A. D. C., is the 35th ruler from Rao Sihaji. He was born on 8th July 1903 and ascended the throne in October 1918. His Highness has one younger brother, Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib born on 1st May 1907 and two sisters, of whom the elder is Her Highness the Maharani of Jaipur, while the younger is Her Highness the Maharani of Rewa. His Highness has five sons and one daughter. The eldest, Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji Sahib, was born on the 16th June, 1923, the second Maharaj Kumar Sri Himmat Singhji Sahib on the 21st June 1925, the third Maharaj Kumar Sri Hari Singhji Sahib was born on the 21st September 1929, the fourth Maharaj Kumar Sri Devi Singhji Sahib, was born on the 20th September 1933 and the fifth Maharaj Kumar Sahib was born on the 20th October 1937. The daughter was born on the 14th December, 1930.

6. The following States are connected by marriage ties with the Jodhpur House:—

Udaipur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Rewa, Bundi, Sirohi, Narsingarh and Jamnagar.

The younger branches of the Jodhpur family are Bikaner, Kishengarh, Idar, Rutlam, Sailana, Sitamau and Jhabua.

Revenue & Expenditure.

7. The gross revenue of the State during the year under report was Rs. 1,57,71,523, while the gross expenditure excluding Capital outlay and investments was Rs. 1,46,77,886, as against Rs. 1,68,85,019 and Rs. 1,30,35,738 respectively in the previous year. The sum spent on Capital works amounted to Rs. 39,57,733.

8. The State pays annually Rs. 1,08,000 as tribute to the British Government. The payment of Rs. 1,15,000 towards the maintenance of a Military force under the treaty of 1818 ceased from 1937-38 on account of the disbandment of the Mina Corps which was stationed at Erinpura. A sum of Rs. 11,46,754 was spent during the year on the Indian States Forces consisting of a regiment of Cavalry, a regiment of Infantry and the State Band.

His Highness' Visits.

9. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur paid visits by air to Nagaur Ladnu and Didwana on 14th November 1938 with a view to inspect personally the arrangements made for relief works started to provide labour for villages

and fodder depots opened for the relief of cattle. At Nagaur His Highness performed the opening ceremony of the New Veterinary Hospital. On 25th November 1938, His Highness visited famine relief works at Parbatsar and on 27th January 1939 at Phalodi.

During the year His Highness paid visits to Kashmir, Jaipur, Karachi, Danta, Bhopal, Jamnagar and Simla.

**Viceregal Visit.**

10. His Excellency the Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor General of India, accompained by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow arrived in Jodhpur by a special train at 8-30 A. M. on 1st March, 1939.

Their Excellencies were received at the door of the Saloon by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Lothian, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., Resident for Rajputana and Lt.-Col. G. V. B. Gillan, C. I. E., Resident, Western Rajputana States. As soon as His Excellency alighted from the Saloon, a salute of 31 guns was fired from the Fort, the Guard of Honour presented arms and the Jodhpur Band played the National Anthem. After the usual ceremonies and presentation of the Principal Officers of the State, Their Excellencies left for the Ratanada Palace.

In the afternoon His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur visited the Flower & Cattle Show and Agriculture Exhibition. His Excellency was much interested in the various exhibits, specially those of live stock. From the exhibition Their Excellencies proceeded to visit the Fort.

At 8-30 P. M. there was a State Banquet at the Viceregal Camp. The speeches delivered on the occasion are given at the end of this report.

On the morning of 2nd March 1939, Their Excellencies paid a visit to the Rajput School at Chopasni. From the Chopasni School they proceeded to the Canal and inspected the 7th Pumping Station. Mr. S. G. Edgar, Public Works Minister, showed the plans of the Canal, *etc.* and explained briefly the working of the Scheme. They then proceeded to the Bund, and inspected the Pumping Station and the Bund. Their Excellencies also visited Sri Umaid Hospital for Women & Children, the Windham Hospital, the Willingdon Gardens, Seth Tulsidas Veterinary Dispensary and the State Dairy. At 5 P. M. Their Excellencies and the party motored to Mandore, where a Garden Party was held in honour of Their Excellencies. His Excellency and party left for Udaipur at 11 P. M. on 2nd March 1939 by a Special Train. A Salute of 31 guns was fired from the Fort the next morning.

**Visitors to the State.**

11. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jaipur visited Jodhpur on the following dates:—

Arrived by air on 3rd November, 1938 and left on 5th idem.

Arrived by air on 12th January, 1939 and left the same day.

Arrived by air on 18th May, 1939 and left for England on 19th idem.

Arrived by air on 19th July, 1939 from England and left for Jaipur by train on 30th idem.

The Hon'ble Raja Sahib of Nashipur arrived on 5th October, 1938 and left on the 6th idem.

Her Highness Sri Marudhar Kunwar Baiji Sahiba, Maharani of Jaipur, arrived on the 29th August, 1938 and left on the 5th December, 1938.

Her Highness Sri Maharaniji Sahiba of Rewa arrived on the 17th October 1938 and left on the 5th December 1938.

The Maharaj Kumar Sahib of Sitamau arrived on the 6th November 1938 and left on the 5th December, 1938.

Dr. R. B. Chatterji arrived in Jodhpur on the 31st October, 1938 to deliver University extension lectures on behalf of the Agra University and left on the 3rd November 1938.

The Hon'ble Mrs. Vijey Laxmi Pandit arrived on the 13th November, 1938 and left on the 14th idem.

His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Palanpur arrived on the 14th November 1938 on his way from Kashmir to Palanpur by air and left the same day.

Air Marshal, Sir Joubert De. La Ferte, Air Officer Commander-in-Chief, Royal Air Forces, India, arrived on 23rd November 1938 and left on the 24th idem and again on 14th September 1939 and left the same day.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. V. Nurie, Minister of Public Works, Government of Bombay arrived on 26th November and left on the 27th idem.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir arrived on 27th November 1938 and left on the 2nd December 1938.

Major A. McD Livingstone M. C., Agriculture Marketting Office, New Delhi, arrived on 15th December 1938 and left on the 16th idem.

Major General Sir Arthur Mills C. B., D. S. O., Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, arrived on 16th December 1938 and left on the 18th idem.

Sri Maharaj Kumar Sahib of Bikaner arrived on 2nd January 1939 and left on the 7th idem.

Lt. Commander A. G. Tillard, Operational Officer of the Air Ministry, London, arrived on 25th January, 1939 and left on the 26th idem.

Lt-Col. His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Maharana Sir Bhopal Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., of Udaipur, arrived on 1st February 1939 and left on the 4th idem.

Mr. H. G. Wells arrived on 4th February 1939 and left on the 9th idem.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Lothian, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., Resident for Rajputana, visited Jodhpur on the following dates:—

Arrived on 1st February 1939 and left for Udaipur on the 2nd idem.

Arrived on 14th April 1939 and left on the 17th idem.

A party of 12 British Public School boys touring in India in charge of Col. H. M. Mackenzie, C. I. E., and Mr. J. M. Bruce Lockhart visited Jodhpur on 21st February 1939 and left on the 22nd idem.

Maharaj Kumar Girdhari Singhji Sahib of Jaisalmer arrived on 8th March 1939 and left the same day. He again arrived on 19th March 1939 and left on the 20th idem.

Major F. J. Allen, Military Adviser for signalling, Indian States Forces, arrived on 19th March 1939 and left on the 23rd idem.

Mr. Kerr, Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Government of India, arrived on 11th April 1939 and left on the 15th idem.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Rewa arrived on 24th April 1939 and left on the 30th idem.

The Maharaj Kanwar Sahib of Rewa arrived on 24th April and left on the 11th May 1939.

The Duke and Duchess Roxburghe arrived on 1st May, 1939 and left on the 2nd idem.

Lord John Hope arrived on 11th May, 1939 and left on the 12th idem.

His Majesty, the Emperor of Annam (French Indo-China) arrived on 29th May and left the same day.

Lt. Col. Richard Samson, Inspector General of Hospitals, Indore, arrived on 25th June, 1939 and left on the 27th idem.

Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow on her way to England arrived on 1st July 1939 and left on the 2nd idem.

The Hon'ble W. G. Martin arrived on 5th July 1939 and left the same day.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. L. Corfield, C. I. E., M. C., I. C. S., Resident for Rajputana, arrived in Jodhpur on 3rd August 1939 and left on 7th idem.

Honours.

12. On the New Year's day (2nd January, 1939) the Government of India conferred the title of Diwan Bahadur upon Thakur Madho Singhji of Sankhwas.

On His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday (8th June 1939) the Government of India admitted Lt.-Col. Bahadur Singh, Commandant, Jodhpur Sardar Risala, to the Second Class Order of British India (O. B. I.) with the title of "Bahadur".

During the year, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was pleased to grant honours and privileges to the following persons:—

(a) In April 1939 Mr. Ratan Lal Bora of Jodhpur was granted Ghora Saropao and Kaifiyat privilege.

(b) In June 1939 Mutha Ranjitmal, B. A., LL. B., Puisne Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur, was granted the honour of wearing gold and Palki Saropao.

Notable events.

13. As His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was in Kashmir, Sri Baijilal Sahiba performed the opening ceremony of Sri Umaid Hospital for Women & Children outside the Siwanchi Gate in Jodhpur on the 31st October 1938. The building cost Rs. 12,54,487.

14. Owing to the sad demise of Her Highness Sri Senior Maharaniji Sahiba of Kashmir all Government Offices, Courts & Educational institutions were closed on 2nd November, 1938, as a mark of respect to the memory of Her late Highness.

15. The Diamond Jubilee of the Darbar High School was celebrated from the 27th to 30th November 1938. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur graced the function on the 30th idem.

16. Owing to the lamented demise of His Highness Maharaja Yagya Narain Singhji Sahib of Kishangarh on 3rd February 1939, all public Offices and Courts were closed for three days with effect from the 4th idem. Railway offices and Educational institutions were closed for one day. Nobat at the Fort was stopped three times.

17. Owing to the sad demise of His Highness Maharaja Sir Siyaji Rao Gaekwad Shamsher Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., of Baroda on 6th February, 1939 all public Offices and Courts were closed for 3 days from the 9th idem. Railway Offices and Educational institutions were closed for one day. Playing of Nobat at the Fort was stopped three times and flags were halt-masted for 3 days.

18. Under Ijlas-i-Khas Notification No. 16 dated the 11th January 1939, out of 59 Thikanas which were originally invested with Judicial powers, the following 36 Thikanas were permitted to exercise Judicial powers, both Civil and Criminal, in accordance with the provisions of the Jagirdars' Judicial Powers Act of 1915, as amended in 1933 or thereafter:—

(a) I Class powers by Thikanas Bisalpur, Alaniyawas, Minda, Khariya Nim, Pokaran, Bhadrajun, Jasnagar, Khejarla, Chhipiya, Asop, Chandawal, Raipur, Lamba, Kuchaman, Barlu (Bhopalgarh), Khinvsar, Ghanerao, Chanod, Auwa, Ras, Nimaj, Ahore & Kherwa, (23).

II Class powers by Thikanas Ladnu, Sabalpur, Jhalamand, Rohat, Daspan, Badu, Umednagar, Satheen, Sankhwas, Budsu and Balunda. (11)

III Class Riyan & Rakhi. (2)

These Jagirdars were ordered to observe the following conditions:—

(i) To appoint properly qualified Judicial Officers to assist them.
(ii) To appoint trained retired or lent Police Officers of the Jodhpur State or of any other State of sufficient importance, in charge of the Thikana Police.

Appeals, both in Civil and Criminal cases, were ordered to lie to the District and Sessions Judges concerned instead of to the Chief Court direct.

The Darbar reserved to itself the right at any time to deprive any Jagirdar, temporarily or permanently, of Judicial powers and Police authority, when in the opinion of the Darbar he had proved himself unworthy of the exercise of such authority.

19. With a view to associate the subjects of the State with administrative problems in an increasing degree and to afford them opportunities of receiving training in the working of democratic institutions, the Central Advisory Board consisting of 12 official and 30 non-official nominated members representing various interests in the State was established on 16th February 1939 at Jodhpur. The duties of the Central Advisory Board are to advise the Government on

certain specified subjects of social and public nature, *viz.* (1) Education, (2) Sanitation, (3) Trade & Commerce, (4) Development of Industries, (5) Medical relief, (6) Public Health, (7) Road Development, (8) Economic well-being of agriculturists, (9) Devasthan & Dharampura, (10) Social customs including social legislation, (11) Matters relating to Panchayats, (12) Municipalities, (13) Cattle breeding and improvement of live stock.

District Advisory Boards consisting of 3 official and 7 non-official members representing various interests in the Districts were established in March 1939 in 21 Hakumat towns of the State with the same duties as are assigned to the Central Advisory Board.

The Marwar Panchayat Act was passed by the Government and Panchayats were established in all the villages including Jagir areas having a population of 1000 souls and above. These Panchayats will have Civil Jurisdiction over petty suits and certain administrative functions such as looking after the village sanitation, water supply, roads, public buildings, *etc.*

20. With a view to select candidates for permanent appointments in the various Departments of the State, a Public Services Commission was established in April 1939. The appointment of Ministers and any other appointment which His Highness may make directly does not come within the purview of the Commission. The Commission started functioning from 14th December, 1939.

The Commission is presided over by the Deputy Chief Minister and contains two non-official members nominated by the Government.

21. Before the outbreak of the war, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy on 26th August, 1939.

"In view of grave international situation I feel it my duty to request Your Excellency kindly to communicate to His Majesty the King Emperor an expression of my unflinching loyalty to His Person & Throne in this crisis. I beg further to place all the resources of my State both Civil & Military at the disposal of the Imperial Government in the event of War breaking out".

In reply to this telegram His Excellency the Viceroy sent the following telegram:—

> "In the name of His Imperial Majesty to whom I am communicating your loyal offer, I thank Your Highness most warmly for placing Your personal Services and all Your Highness' resources at the disposal of His Majesty."

**Excise duty on matches.**

22. In 1934 the Government of Jodhpur entered into an agreement with the Government of India in regard to the imposition of an excise duty on matches and the distribution of the receipts in proportion to population. A sum of Rs.1,44,804 was received from the Government of India in 1938-39 on this account, as against Rs. 1,36,196 in 1937-38.

**Official.**

23. Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpat Singhji, Comptroller of Household, was appointed Minister-in-Waiting in addition to his own duties with effect from 25th July, 1939.

24. The constitution of the State Council at the end of the year under report was as under:-

| | |
|---|---|
| *President* | .. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. |
| *Chief Minister & Finance Minister* | .. Lt. Col. Sir Donald Field, Kt., C. I. E. |
| *Home Minister* | .. Diwan Bahadur Thakur Madho Singhji of Sankhwas. |
| *Public Works Minister* | .. Mr. S G. Edgar, I. S. E. |
| *Revenue Minister* | .. Nawab Khan Bahadur Chowdhari Mohammad Din. |
| *Minister for Justice* | .. Rao Bahadur Lala Kanwar Sain, M. A., Bar-at-Law. |
| *Minister-in-Waiting* | .. Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpat Singhji. |

25. The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Lothian, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S. continued to hold the post of Resident for Rajputana through out the year. He proceeded on leave in May 1939 and returned to duty on 29th September 1939, and during this period the Hon'ble Mr. C. L. Corfield, C. I. E , M. C., I. C. S., officiated for him.

26. Major G. V. B. Gillan, C. I. E , was the Resident, Western Rajputana States, from the commencement of the year until 10th April 1939, when Major J. R. L. Bradshaw succeeded him, Mr. W. Le. B. Egerton, I. C. S., succeeded Major Bradshaw on 15th September 1939. Major N. S. Alington, M. C., succeeded Mr. Egerton on 29th September 1939 and continued to hold charge of the Office until the close of the year.

27. The relations with the British Government continued to be very cordial.

# CHAPTER II.

## Finance & Accounts.

The detailed account of the budget and the actual results for the financial year 1938-39 are given in the appendices at the close of this report. The summarized position is as follows:—

| Budget. | Receipts. | | Expenditure. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Budget | Actuals. | Budget. | Actuals. |
| *Opening Balances*— | | | | |
| Current Account .. .. .. | 18,83,860 | 18,83,860 | .. | .. |
| Deposit Account .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| I. Revenue Budget .. .. .. | 1,66,46,000 | 1,57,71,523 | 1,56,11,180 | 1,46,77,886 |
| (Budget Surplus) .. .. .. | .. | .. | (10,34,820) | (10,93,637) |
| Balance Carried over .. .. | .. | .. | 29,18,680 | 29,77,497 |
| Total .. | 1,85,29,860 | 1,76,55,383 | 1,85,29,860 | 1,76,55,383 |
| Balance .. .. .. | 29,18,680 | 29,77,497 | .. | .. |
| II. Debt Heads Budget (Net figures) .. | 5,26,000 | 7,48,169 | .. | .. |
| Balance Carried over .. .. | .. | .. | 34,44,680 | 37,25,666 |
| Total .. | 34,44,680 | 37,25,666 | 34,44,680 | 37,25,666 |
| Balance .. .. .. | 34,44,680 | 37,25,666 | .. | .. |
| III. Investments .. .. .. | 17,00,000 | 8,71,473 | .. | 14,530 |
| Balance Carried over .. .. | .. | .. | 51,44,680 | 45,82,609 |
| Total .. | 51,44,680 | 45,97,139 | 51,44,680 | 45,97,139 |
| Balance .. .. .. | 51,44,680 | 45,82,609 | .. | .. |
| IV. Capital Budget .. .. .. | .. | .. | 52,06,150 | 39,57,733 |
| Balance $\frac{\text{Surplus}}{\text{Deficit}}$ .. .. .. | 61,470 | .. | .. | 6,24,876 |
| Total .. | 52,06,150 | 45,82,609 | 52,06,150 | 45,82,609 |

**Revenue Receipts.**

The gross collections for this year under review amounted to Rs. 1,57,71,523 against the revenue of Rs. 1,66,46,000 estimated a year ago or a fall of Rs. 8,74,477 on account of the prevailing famine conditions.

The graph showing the proportion of the revenue under the important revenue earning departments with reference to gross collections of Rs. 157·72 lacs during the year is enclosed.

**Revenue Expenditure.**

The original sanctioned Service Head Expenditure was Rs. 1,37,60,000. The extra grants sanctioned during the year inclusive of a further allotment of Rs. 15,08,800 for Famine amounted to Rs. 18,84,600 and taking into account the plus and minus figures from Service Heads to Capital and *vice versa*, the sanctioned grant was Rs. 1,56,11,180. Against this grant, the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,46,77,886 or a lapse of Rs.9,33,294 or 6% of the total allotment. This lapse is larger than usual and is explained by greater economy exercised to fight famine conditions.

The attached graph gives the proportion of departmental expenditure with reference to the gross collection for the year.

**Debt Heads.**

The nett increase of Rs. 2,22,169 compared with the estimated balances under this head represents a variation of ·3% on gross totals under the Debt Heads— Receipts & Expenditure and warrants no comments.

**Investments.**

In the budget, the sale of State Investments of Rs. 17 lacs was originally contemplated to I inance the Budget for the year while only Rs. 7¾ lacs were sold. The comparative position is as follows:—

| | Realizations | | Expenditure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Budget | Actuals | Budget | Actuals |
| (1) State .. .. .. | 17,00,000 | 7,62,641 | .. | .. |
| (2) Trust Funds .. .. | .. | 1,08,832 | .. | 14,530 |
| | 17,00,000 | 8,71,473 | .. | 14,530 |

**Capital Expenditure.**

The original grant of Rs. 49,85,000 was raised during the year to Rs. 52,06,150 after taking into account the extra grants sanctioned Rs. 2,05,000 and certain adjustment of grants from and to this budget.

The comparative figures under the different budget heads are as follows:—

| Heads | Budget | Actuals | Increase + Decrease — |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Railways .. .. .. .. | 20,63,000 | 10,84,515 | —9,78,485 |
| 2. Electrical .. .. .. .. | 2,15,000 | 2,01,951 | —13,049 |
| 3. Garage .. .. .. .. | 1,45,000 | 1,48,023 | +3,023 |
| 4. P. W. D. .. .. .. .. | 27,55,150 | 25,06,090 | —2,49,060 |
| 5. Stationery & Press .. .. .. | 8,000 | 3,626 | —4,374 |
| 6. State Hotel .. .. .. .. | 20,000 | 13,528 | —6,472 |
| | 52,06,150 | 39,57,733 | —12,48,417 |

The lapse under I Railways is explained by the material worth Rs. 9,96,000 for relaying Luni Junction to Marwar Junction Section having been received after the close of the year.

The savings under other heads are either explained by Programme works being not carried out in full or economies exercised.

**Finance Department.**

Lt. Col. Sir Donald Field, C. I. E., continued to hold the appointment of the Finance Minister during this year.

**Audit Office.**

Major F. Steel, O. B. E., was incharge of the State Audit Office in which there were no changes of any importance.

The total number of inspections by the Local Audit during the year under review was 107 against 110 of the last year. Besides the staff of the Local Audit was utilized in various special jobs and detailed to organize the Special Famine Treasuries opened at the various P. W. D. works centres during the last two months of the year.

The figures detailed below show the growth of this fund during the year. Provident Fund.

| | State | Railway | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Opening Balance .. .. | 42,20,026 | 43,56,046 | 85,76,072 |
| 2. Credits during the year .. .. | 7,39,747 | 5,29,138 | 12,68,885 |
| | 49,59,773 | 48,85,184 | 98,44,957 |
| 3. Debits during the year .. .. | 2,24,128 | 1,57,438 | 3,81,566 |
| 4. Closing Balance .. .. | 47,35,645 | 47,27,746 | 94,63,391 |

The total number of subscribers at the close of the year were 4,400 and 2,836 against 4,234 and 2,817 for the State and Railway respectively.

The following four kinds of pensioners are dealt with by this Government. Pensioners.

| | No. at the year opened | No. at the close |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Government Military Pensioners .. | 1,579 | 1,571 |
| (2) State Military Pensioners .. .. | 1,126 | 1,210 |
| (3) Stipendiaries .. .. .. | 153 | 156 |
| (4) Compensation Payment Holders .. | 430 | 420 |
| | 3,288 | 3,357 |

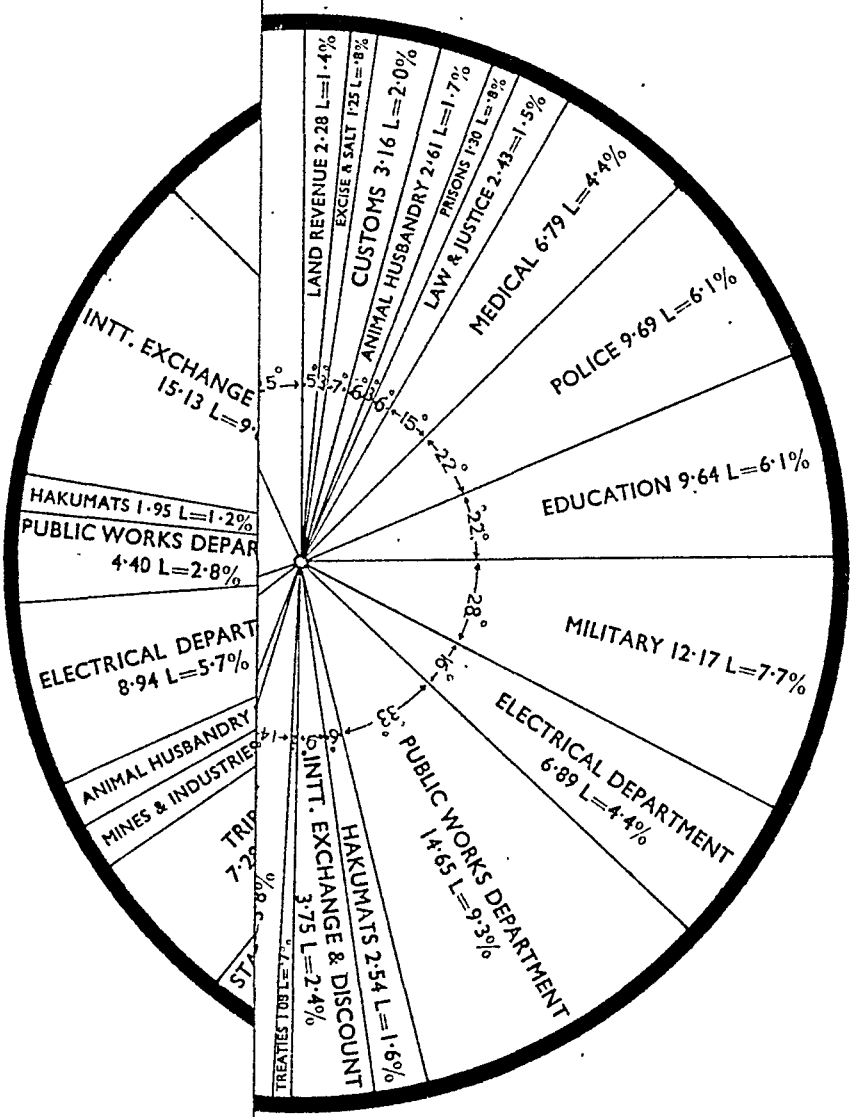
The Per-capita grant awarded by the Government of India amounted to Rs. 4,770 as against Rs. 4,470 of the last year.

F OF DEPARTMENTAL

TO GROSS REVENUE

938-1939

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No cattle disease was reported during the year. The number of ploughs employed in Khalsa villages was 66,909 against 64,175 in the previous year.

Revenues.

11. In view of the persistent slump in the prices of grain, the general remission of 3 annas ( three annas ) in the rupee in the rent of all mustaquil lands was continued in the year 1938-39. Due to the failure of rains in certain areas, special remissions in rent amounting to Rs. 2,96,711 had to be granted in Jodhpur, Phalodi, Nagaur, Didwana, Sambhar, Parbatsar, Merta, Bilara, Desuri, Pachpadra, Sheo, Shergarh and Mallani ( Netrar ) Parganas.

Receipts.

12. The total receipts were Rs. 11,99,850 against Rs. 16,95,805 in the previous year.

The rental demand for the year was Rs. 3,55,450 on account of arrears and Rs. 12,69,345 on account of current dues making a total of Rs. 16,24,795 against Rs. 17,14,782 in the previous year.

The total rental collections amounted to Rs. 9,94,511 on a total demand of Rs. 16,24,795 giving a percentage of 78·3 on the current demand and 61·2 on the total demand against 85·6 in the previous year. The low percentage of recovery as compared with that of the previous year is accounted for by the fact that recovery of rental demand was suspended in the later part of the year in Parganas Nagaur, Didwana, Phalodi, Sheo, Shergarh, Mallani ( Netrar ) and in the single cropped villages of Parganas Merta, Bilara, Sambhar, Parbatsar, Jodhpur and Pachpadra due to famine conditions.

Cesses.

13. The receipts on account of Kharda, Ghasmari and other miscellaneous cesses were as under:—

| Cesses. | 1937-38 | 1938-39 |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Kharda . .. .. .. | 65,421 | 55,607 |
| 2. Ghasmari.. .. .. .. | 46,791 | 33,719 |
| 3. Other cesses .. .. .. | 36,774 | 21,622 |

Receipts on account of disposal of sites and natural products.

14. The miscellaneous receipts on account of Patta fees were Rs. 67,997 against Rs. 41,330 in the previous year.

The receipts on account of sale of natural products were Rs. 19,451 against Rs. 26,943 in the previous year. Other petty receipts amounted to Rs. 7,042 against Rs. 6,482 in the previous year.

Taccavi.

15. A sum of Rs. 92,337 was outstanding on account of recoverable taccavi loans advanced in the preceding years; Rs. 3,675 (Rs. 2,100 in khalsa villages and Rs. 1,575 in the retroceded area) was advanced during the year making a total of Rs. 96,012. A sum of Rs. 9,265 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 86,747.

Besides this a sum of Rs. 96,281 (Rs. 88,456 in khalsa and Rs. 7,825 in jagir) was disbursed during the year as Famine Taccavi in Parganas Jodhpur, Phalodi, Sheo, Sherghar, Pachpadra, Barmer (Netrar), Bilara, Merta, Nagaur, Didwana, Sambhar and Parbatsar.

Expenditure.

16. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,05,330 against Rs. 2,17,799 in 1937-38. the percentage cost of the Department to the revenue collected being 17·11 against 12·79 of the previous year. Out of this,

Rs. 1,73,379 was spent on the pay and travelling allowance of Hawala establishment and Rs. 21,400 on Contingencies—Special and Ordinary. The decrease in expenditure is due to general economy exercised during the year. The expenditure on account of refund of revenues amounted to Rs. 10,548 against Rs. 16,183 in the previous year.

The appended graph shows the rise and fall in revenue and expenditure for the last ten years.

Cattle Pound.

17. The Hawala Department continued to control the administration of all the Cattle Pounds in the Khalsa villages maintained under the Marwar Cattle Pound Act. During the year under review there were 292 pounds against 291 in the previous year, of which 187 were permanent and 105 temporary. Of these, 211 were managed directly by the Hawala Department and 81 through other Departments.

The total receipts on account of Cattle Pounds were Rs. 18,462 against Rs.28,702 in the previous year. The fall in receipts is due to famine conditions prevailing in most of the Parganas. The toal cost of maintenance of the pounds including office establishment was Rs. 14,974 against Rs.12,215 in the previous year.

The percentage of expenditure over the receipts was 81·1 percent.

The increase in expenditure is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 5.354 was spent by the P. W. D. for the construction of new Pounds at Bhagat-ki-Kothi and Gura (Mallani) and other petty works.

The savings from the Cattle Pound receipts are credited to a separate fund available for works of improvement in khalsa villages. The closing balance of savings at the end of year was Rs. 58,426 against Rs. 55,482 in the previous year.

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## Settlement Department.

Administration

Munshi Niranjan Swaroop, in addition to his own duties as Hawala Superintendent worked as Settlement Officer and Pandit Bishambhar Nath as Assistant Settlement Officer under the control of the Revenue Minister.

Settlement Operations.

2. During the year under report, six Parganas *viz.* Sojat, Jaitaran, Jalore, Jaswantpura, Siwana and Sanchore having 194 Khalsa villages and 20 Chaks with an area of 17, 72, 061 Bighas were taken under Settlement Operations.

Map correction and Survey.

3. Map correction was completed in all the six Parganas. The Khalsa villages *viz.* Nayagaon, Chopra, Dhani-Abkai, Panchwa Khurd, Dholerao, Chundelai (Pargana Sojat), Bar (Paragana Jaitaran), Mandia and Giradra (Paragna Pali) were re-surveyed.

Besides, certain newly escheated villages *viz.* Kharia, Kameria (Paragna Nagaur) Meora (Pargana Merta), Taiwali Kallan and Taiwali Khurd (Paragna Pali) were cadastrally surveyed.

Soil classification.

4. Soil classification work was conducted and completed in all the six Paragnas.

Assessment Statements.

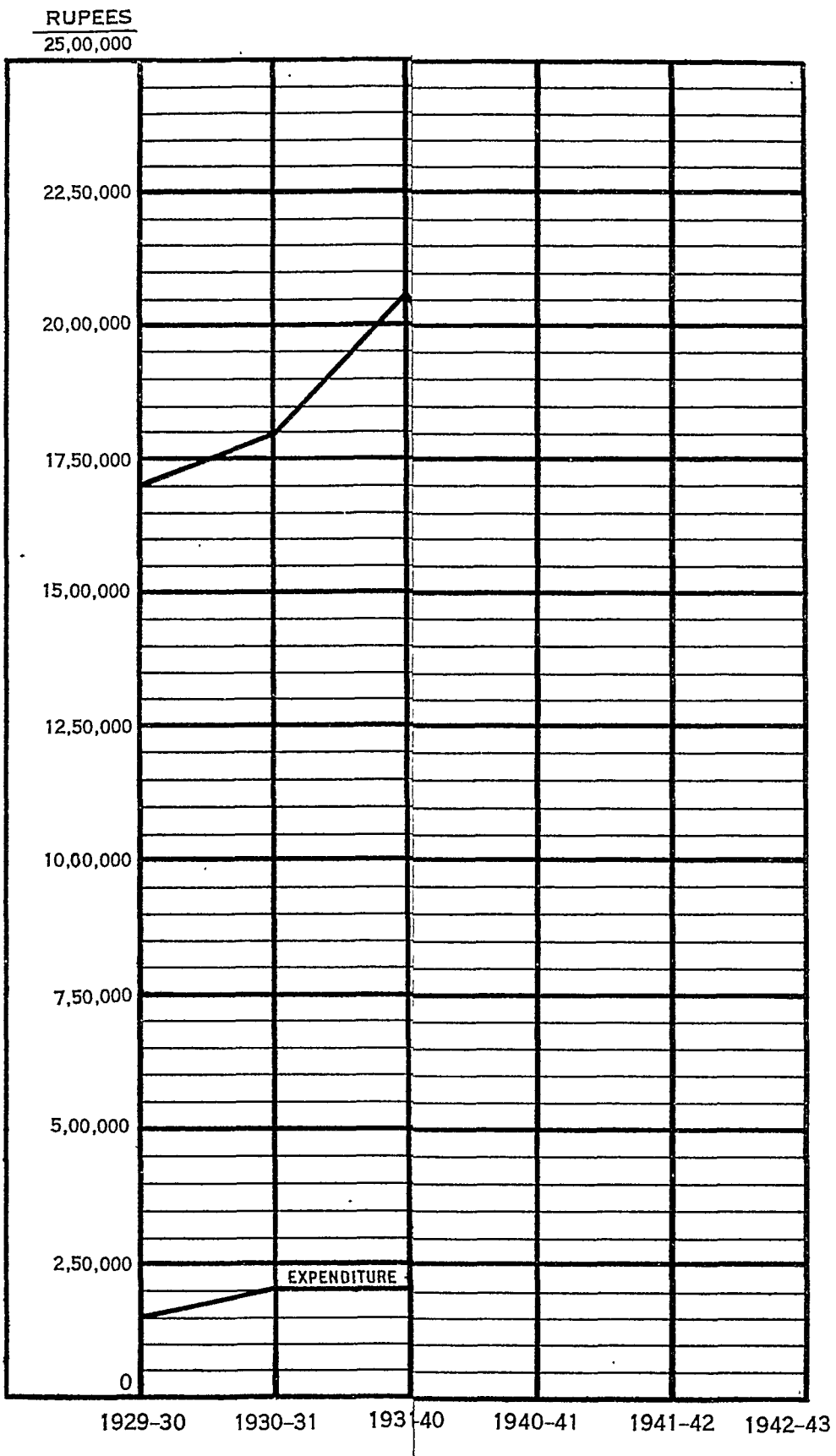
5. Assessment statements of all the six Paragnas were completed.

Attestation work.

6. Attestation of the record of holders in all the six Parganas with the exception of 30 villages of Pargana Sojat was completed.

Expenditure

7. Out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 26,000 for the year under report, Rs. 22,714 were spent.


RUPEES
25,00,000
22,50,000
20,00,000
17,50,000
15,00,000
12,50,000
10,00,000
7,50,000
5,00,000
2,50,000
0
EXPENDITURE
1929-30
1930-31
1940-41
1941-42
1942-43

## 2. Tribute Department.

Mehta Jaswant Raj, B. A., LL. B., continued to be the Superintendent of the Tribute Department throughout the year, under the control of the Revenue Minister. **Superintendent and Controlling Authority**

2. The total area of the State excluding retroceded area of Marwar Merwara is 36,021 Sq. miles, out of which nearly 29,000 Sq. miles are held in Jagir. These Jagirs are held on various tenures subject to levy of certain cesses. The principal cesses levied are the Rekh leviable at 8 per cent of the gross rental value of the estate and the Chakri leviable at 14·4 per cent. Subject to certain exceptions based either on Sanad or on established usage, the Jagirdars have to pay Hukamnama or succession fee on each succession. Succession to Jagirs is governed by the Muris-i-Ala rules, which means that only a lineal male descendant of the original grantee can succeed. The law of primogeniture applies generally to all Jagirs, except certain Bhomichara and Mutsaddi estates, and there are special rules relating to adoption.

3. The principal functions of the Tribute Department are to recover Jagir dues and to investigate cases relating to succession to Jagirs, revision of Government demands, grant of Pattas and renewal of Betalbi Sanads. **Functions.**

4. The Tribute Department was organised in 1926 with the object of co-ordinating all matters relating to Jagirs under one Department, and now performs work which was at one time entrusted to three different departments *viz.* Rekh, Jagir Bakhshi and Hazuri Daftar. **Organisation.**

During the year under report His Highness' Government took in hand, for the first time, the preparation of a record of rights relating to the Darbar Rent-free grants in Jagir areas and to begin with, the appointment of a Special Maufi Officer, and some other staff for the purpose was sanctioned for one year as an experimental measure. The Special Maufi Officer started work in the Sojat Pargana and about 570 cases had been registered by the end of the year.

5. Besides the Superintendent, the Department consists of one Assistant Superintendent, an Office Superintendent, 4 Sectional Heads and 32 clerks. **Constitution.**

6. During the year under report the following Jagirs escheated to Khalsa. **Resumption of Jagirs.**

| Name of Jagir. | Name of Villages. | Pargana | Rekh. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Deoli .. .. .. | 1. Deoli.. .. .. | Desuri. | 11,500/3 |
| | 2. Tevali Badi ) .. .. | Pali. | |
| | 3. Tevali Khurd ) | | .. |
| 2. Birami .. .. | 1 Birami .. .. | Jodhpur. | 4,375/2 |
| | 2. Birdawas | | |
| 3. Indawar .. .. | 1. Indawar .. .. | Merta. | 17,000/2 |
| | 2. Atbara .. .. | Sojat | .. |
| 4. Sanpa ¼ Panti Guman Singh | .... | Sojat. | 500/¼ |
| 5. Chak Chandpan.. .. | .... | Jaswantpura. | .. |

7. Under the decennial rule of revision, Chakri demand of 9 Jagirs was revised, resulting in an enhancement of the total chakri demand of these Jagirs from Rs. 1,314 to Rs. 2,587. **Revision of Demands**

The tribute demands of Rekh and Chakri were levied *de novo* on Jagir Surpura, Pargana Jodhpur on the Rekh of Rs. 6,200.

**Disposal of cases.**

8. The following statement shows the number of cases disposed of during the year under report, as compared with the figures of the last year.

| Heads. | 1937-38 | 1938-39. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Succession Hukamnama & Patta cases .. .. .. | 86 | 80 |
| 2. Betalbi .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 7 |
| 3 Levy & Revision of Rekh Chakri .. .. .. .. | 25 | 28 |
| 4. Miscellaneous .. .. .. .. .. .. | 30 | 24 |
| 5. Bhom and Doli .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 54 |
| 6. Hakumat Lag.. .. .. .. . .. | . | 29 |

**Recoveries**

9. The total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,17,831 as against Rs 9,52,101 of the preceding year as detailed below:—

| Heads. | 1937-38 | 1938-39. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Rekh . .. .. .. .. | 3,80,229 | 2,78,468 |
| 2. Chakri .. .. .. .. | 4,77,468 | 3,55,490 |
| 3. Hukamnama .. .. .. .. .. | 84,805 | 76,761 |
| 4. Patta Dastoor and Amal-ki-Chithi .. .. .. | 4,306 | 5,817 |
| 5 Nazar Dastoor . .. .. .. | 1,692 | 1,280 |
| 6 Vaccination fee .. .. .. | 416 | 484 |
| 7 Miscellaneou-.. .. .. . .. | 3,185 | 2,011 |
| | 9,52,101 | 7,17,831 |

The appreciable fall in the receipts was due to deficiency of rainfall during the year under report. This led to a declaration of famine in the Parganas of Phalodi, Nagaur, Didwana, Sheo, Shergarh, Mallani, Jodhpur, Pachpadra and Parbatsar

**Arrears.**

10. The arrears of the Tribute Department outstanding against the Jagirdars at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 36,79,376 as against Rs. 36,52,896 in the preceding year.

**Expenditure**

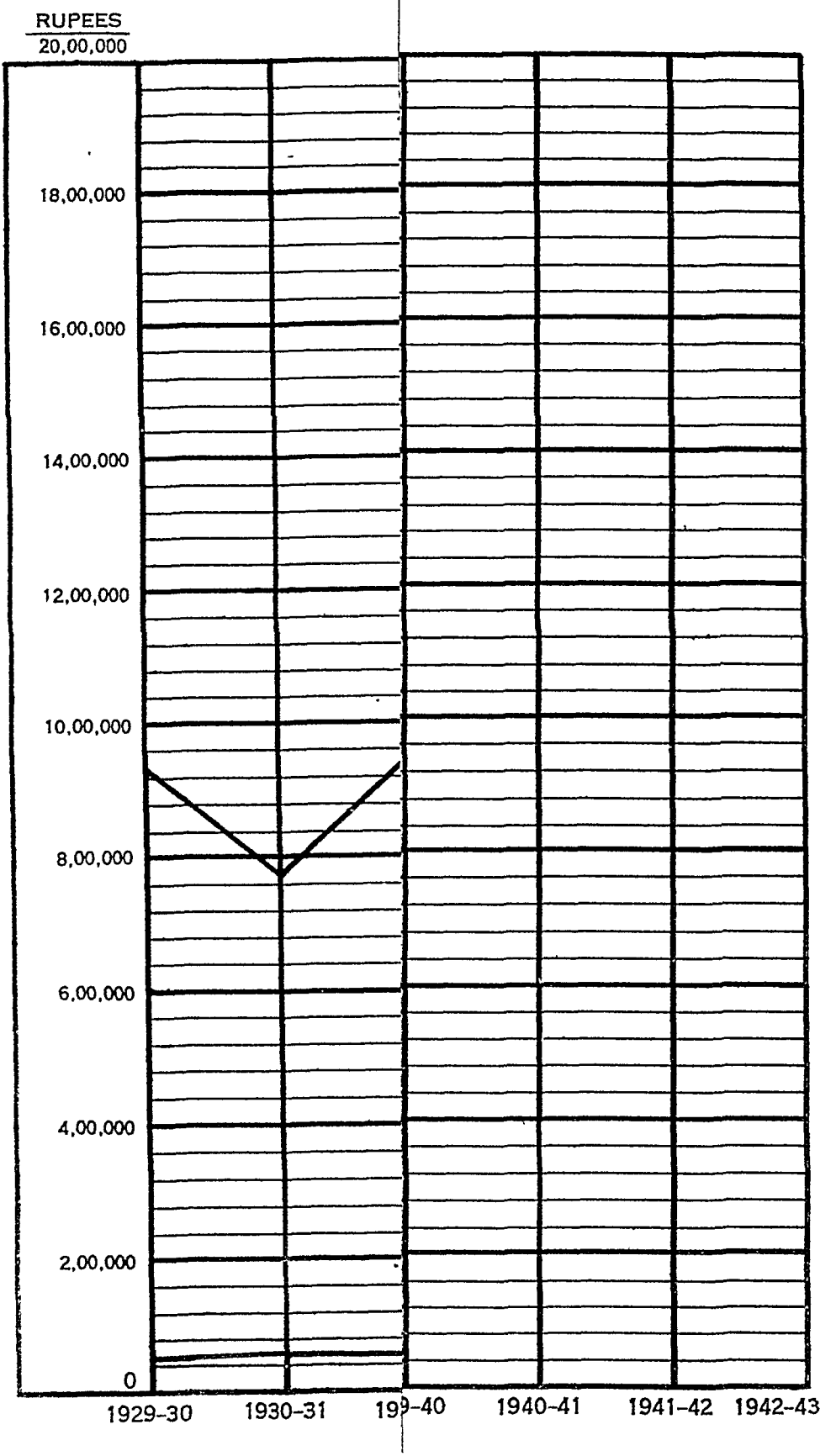
11. The total expenditure of running the Department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 46,964 as against Rs, 43,180. The average cost of collection for the year comes to 6·5 per cent.

A graph showing the receipts and expenditure of the Tribute Department from the year 1927-28 is appended.

**Estates under direct management.**

12. At the beginning of the year the number of estates under direct management of the Department, pending succession enquiry or for the recovery of Government dues was 92, including small Chaks and Bhom lands. During the year under report 11 estates were newly attached and 24 were released, leaving 79 estates under Zabti at the close of the year.

A sum of Rs. 10,202 was realised on account of overhead charges against Rs. 16,161 in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 13,656.


RUPEES
20,00,000
18,00,000
16,00,000
14,00,000
12,00,000
10,00,000
8,00,000
6,00,000
4,00,000
2,00,000
0
1929-30
1930-31
1940-41
1941-42
1942-43

## 3. Stamps and Registration Department.

Kanwar Chiman Singh remained Superintendent of the Department until June, 1939 when he resigned. In July the Department was placed under the charge of Rao Raja Mohan Singhji in addition to his own duties as Assistant Political Secretary. He held the charge of the Department during the rest of the year under the control of the Home Minister. Administr tion.

2. The main source of income is the sale of stamps and petition paper and registration of documents both in Sadar and Hakumats, the sale of stamps being conducted through licensed vendors. Function

The Thikanas exercising Judicial Powers continued selling non-Judicial stamps to the Thikana Public. They enjoy the privilege of registering documents in their own courts, if both the contracting parties belong to the Thikana and if the monetary value involved does not exceed their pecuniary jurisdiction in civil cases.

3. 4,049 documents with an aggregate value of Rs. 50,05,181 were registered during this year against 3,939 documents in the last year. Statistics.

4. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 3,62,018 (Rs 3,37,804 for stamps and Rs. 24,214 for registration) and expenditure Rs. 36,266 against Rs. 4,16,201 and Rs. 32,460 respectively during the preceding year, the percentage cost of the Department to the revenue collected being 10. Receipts and Expenditure

## 4. Excise & Salt Department.

Munshi Anand Swaroop, B. A., was in charge of the Department throughout the year under the control of the Revenue Minister. **Administration.**

### I. EXCISE.

2. The Excise revenues are mainly derived from the manufacture and sale of country liquor and the sale of opium and hemp-drugs. **Sources of Revenue.**

3. Country liquor is distilled at the Central Distillery at Mandore on contract basis. The Supply contract was renewed to Khan Bahadur B. K. Illawa of Mhow for a period of 5 years commencing from 1st October 1938 subject to the following alterations:— **Country liquor.**

(a) Reduction of 6 pies and 3 pies per gallon in the price of Chhata and Assa II respectively and 50% for corking *i. e.* from -/12/- to -/6/- a gallon - six annas being paid to the contractor and six annas appropriated as still-head duty.

(b) To guard against the mal-practices of licensees in tampering with the seals the crown corks are replaced by 'D A N' Patent Capsules which have been found to have an effective check.

Retail licensees are supplied liquor from the Warehouses at Mandore, Pali, Rani, Merta Road and Jalore. Liquor continued to be manufactured and supplied by the contractor at 25 O. P., 16 U. P. and 32 U. P., (spiced) at the following rates including six annas per gallon for corking.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Asa I 25 O. P. | .. .. | Rs. 3/3 per gallon. |
| Asa II 16 U. P. | .. .. | Rs. 2/4 -do- |
| Chhata 32 U. P. (spiced) | .. .. | Rs. 2/- -do- |

The number of retail shops licensed for the year under report stood at 247 including 3 shops in the Retroceded area. The total sale of liquor during the year was 80,350 gallons against 92,731 gallons in the preceding year. Fall is due to severe famine conditions in the later half of the year under report.

4. There were three wholesale licensees for the vend of foreign spirits and liquors as in the preceding year. Retail licenses were issued at a nominal fee to the Jodhpur Flying Club, Sardar Club, Jodhpur Railway European Institute, Jodhpur Dak Bungalow and Umed Club. A special license was as usual issued to the contractor of the Refreshment Room at the Jodhpur Railway Station on a fee of Rs. 50. **Foreign liquor.**

5. Raw opium required for internal consumption was purchased from the merchants of Kotah State at Rs. 17/12/- per seer including Export Duty. 429 licenses for the retail vend of opium were issued to persons of approved character at varying rates of commission including 2 licenses in the Retroceded area. The total consumption during the year was 409 maunds and 14 seers against 415 maunds and 2 seers in the preceding year. **Opium**

6. The Government controls the cultivation of Bhang and as reported last year it was cultivated under license and delivered to the wholesale contractor for sale. Ganja and Charas are imported from Sanawad and Hoshiarpur respectively and sold through the retail licensees which numbered 71 including a licensee in the Retroceded area. **Hemp-drugs.**

The consumption of Bhang, Ganja and Charas during the year under report was as under:—

| | Mds. Srs. Ch. |
|---|---|
| Bhang .. .. .. | 249- 0- 0 |
| Ganja .. .. .. | 21-23-13 |
| Charas .. .. .. | 14-13- 9 |

Receipts. 7. The earnings of the Excise Department amounted to Rs. 10,23,899 including Rs. 5,948 for the Marwar Retroceded area against Rs. 10,52,802 in the preceding year.

Cases. 8. The number of Excise cases investigated by the Department was 107 against 137 in the preceding year. Of these 90 were disposed of *e. g.* 20 were tried by the Criminal courts and 70 disposed of departmentally, leaving a balance of 17.

## II. SALT.

9. The contract for the disposal of duty free salt for 3 years commencing from 1st October 1938 was given to Seth Tulsidas on payment of Rs. 36,000 a year as license fees. The contractor was required to remove a minimum of 2,40,000 maunds salt from the sources at Sambhar, Nawa, Guda, Pachpadra and Didwana, which are leased to the British Government. Against this, he removed the full allotment of 2,40,000 maunds and as in last year there being a keen demand for salt, delivery of 15,350 maunds was arranged from the Pachpadra source on payment of duty and price to the British Government. The contractor maintained 88 depots for the sale of salt at the wholesale and retail rates fixed for each depot including 2 depots at Sendra and Kot-Kirana in the Retroceded area which were closed during the later part of the year owing to there being inadequate sales.

10. Licenses for the manufacture of Pucca Khara (sodium sulphate) and saltpetre were as usual put to auction and given to the highest bidders.

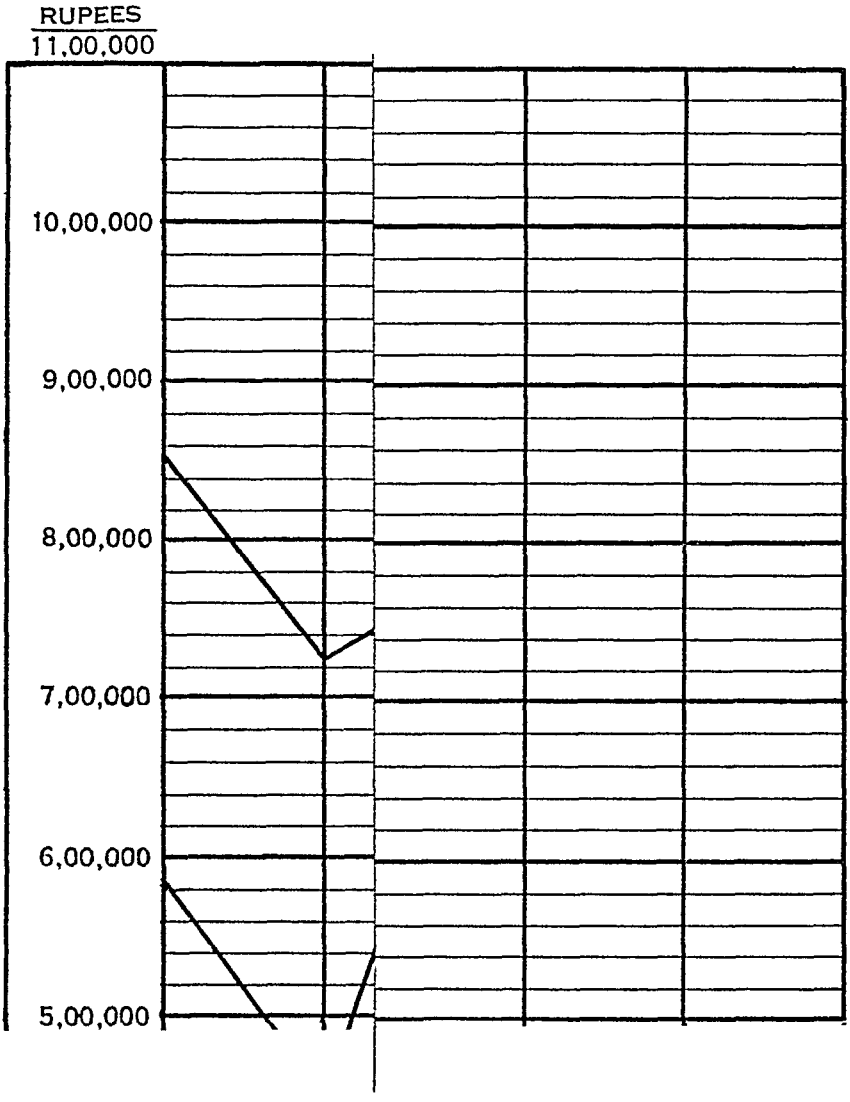
Receipts. 11. Receipts on account of duty, Royalty, *etc.*, were as under:—

| Particulars. | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Duty .. .. .. | 3,94,656 | 3,96,336 |
| Royalty .. .. .. | 3,16,621 | 3,42,682 |
| Khara .. .. .. | 723 | 2,921 |
| Saltpetre .. .. .. | 1,032 | 1,552 |
| Contract fee .. .. | 31,001 | 39,559 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. | 135 | 97 |
| Total .. | 7,44,168 | 7,83,147 |

Cases. 12. Only one case of Breach of salt Rules was instituted and disposed of during the year.

Expenditure. 13. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 1,24,782 against Rs. 1,24,855 in the preceding year the percentage cost to the revenue collected being 6·8.

The appended graph shows the rise and fall in revenues and expenditure.


RUPEES
11,00,000
10,00,000
9,00,000
8,00,000
7,00,000
6,00,000
5,00,000

## 5. Customs Department.

Administration.

Munshi Bhawani Sahai, B. A., LL. B., held charge of the Department during the year under the control of the Home Minister.

Re-organisation.

2. The Department was reorganised last year and the new Customs Act and Revised Tariff were brought into force from the 15th April 1938.

During the year under review a committee was appointed to explore the possibilites of amalgamating the two Departments of Excise and Customs, but the scheme did not materialise and the question was shelved.

Revision of Tariff and other changes.

4. A number of changes such as reduction in Tariff, imposition of protective duty on certain goods, exemptions from payment of customs duty to certain Government Departments and other alterations of minor importance were made during the year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

5. The year under report was also a famine year as were the preceding three years and the receipts amounted to Rs 23,09,890 only as compared with Rs.24,10,858 of the last year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 1,00,968. If the receipts of this year be compared with the average income of the previous five years, it shows an increase of Rs. 75,652. The fall in income is also due to the exemptions granted to certain departments during the year. This fall is further noticed in the income of Railway Customs which is managed by the Jodhpur Railway while there has been an increase in the revenue from internal customs.

The figures of income under the three principal Sub-heads are as under:—

| | | 1938-39 | 1937-38 | Increase or decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Import .. .. | Rs. | 18,73,108 | 19,99,361 | —1,26,253 |
| (b) Export .. .. | Rs. | 4,03,240 | 3 69,207 | +34,033 |
| (c) Fines & Penalties.. .. | Rs. | 33,542 | 42,290 | —8,748 |

The total expenditure for the year under report is Rs. 3,15,857 as against Rs. 3,15,516 of the last year resulting in an increase of Rs. 341 only.

Offences.

The number of smuggling cases reported during the year was 238 as compared with 277 of the last year. 121 cases of the last year and 99 of this year have been decided leaving a balance of 174 cases. *i. e.*, 35 of the last year and 139 of this year.

## 6. Mines and Industries Department

Administration.

B. Ram Dayal Mathur continued to hold charge of the Department as Superintendent and Mr. Gopalmal Mehta, Senior Darogah continued to work as Geologist under the control of the Public Works Minister throughout the year.

Revenue.

2. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,16,560 against Rs. 2,21,508 in the preceding year. These figures have been arrived at by taking net wolfram figures into account. The decrease was mainly due to no sale of wolfram during the year.

Expenditure.

3. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,491 against Rs. 27,104 in the preceding year. The fall in expenditure is due to wolfram mines having not been worked. The percentage cost of running the Department to its actual revenue was 8·54 against 12·24 in the previous year. The attached graph shows the rise and fall in revenue and expenditure for the last ten years.

Recoveries

4. The opening balance of arrears on 1st October 1938 was Rs. 4,544 and the demand during the year under report on account of current contract dues and quarry rents *etc.* was Rs. 66,350 total being Rs. 70,894. Out of this Rs. 1,389 were collected against the old arrears, Rs. 57,910 against current dues and Rs. 1,214 were written off and remitted owing to the cancellation of contracts leaving a closing balance of Rs. 10,381 to be recovered. The increase in arrears is mainly due to famine and obstruction by some Jagirdars in contracts let out in Jagir areas.

Minerals.

5. Brief details of the working of various minerals are given below:—

*Fullers Earth.*—The export during the year under report was 1,850 tons against 1,737 tons in the preceding year. This increase of 113 tons is due to the reduction of royalty granted in 1936-37. The cost of production was about Rs. 20,000.

*Gypsum.*—The export of gypsum from Bhadwasi, Barmer and Kavas was 20,546 tons, costing about Rs. 41,000 at quarry mouth, against 10,800 tons in the preceding year. The export from Bhadwasi alone which is the main source of the mineral, was 19,871 tons as against 10,314 tons in the preceding year. The increase was due to the grant of the Bhadwasi gypsum contract to the Associated Cement Companies.

The income from Gypsum was Rs. 14,461 as against Rs. 12,291 in the preceding year.

*Lime & Lime Stone.*—The export of Kali and Kachra Lime from Gotan decreased from 21,174 tons in the preceding year to 18,230 tons in the year under report mainly due to less demand from Sugar Factories. The total income from Lime and Limestone was, however, Rs. 65,607 against Rs. 66,721 in the previous year.

*Marble.*—The export of marble from Makrana was 8,408 tons during the year under report against 7,740 tons in the previous year, and the income was Rs. 41,424 against Rs. 38,981.

The number of leased out quarries at the close of the year was 200 as against 214 in the preceding year. Sixteen quarries were resumed on account of their remaining idle for over two years and only two quarries were let out.

*Building Stone.*—The income derived as royalty on stone removed by rail and road and quarry rent *etc.* was Rs. 70,644 against Rs. 65,772 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the higher contract price for Fidusar and Ratanada road royalty contracts.

*Wolfram.*—The Wolfram Mines at Degana remained idle throughout the year under report and the stock of 8 tons wolfram was also not sold owing to unfavourable rates.

*Other Minerals.*—The Mica, Felspar, Beryl and Graphite deposits of Chaundia, Kalakot, Kalab, Bijaji ka Guda in Pargana Jaitaran were leased out to Messrs. Chauth Mal Genesh of Jodhpur in the latter part of the year.

K. B. Rustomji C. Framji of Nasirabad despatched only 125 Mds. selenite against a minimum export of 250 tons in the second contract year although the royalty on the contract figure was paid by him.

20 tons Bentonite was sent to Messrs. The Assam Oil Co., Digboi departmentally.

**Industries.**

5. As in the previous years local made articles such as lacquer, ivory, tied and dyed cloths etc. were purchased from the manufacturers and sold departmentally. Exhibits were also sent to be displayed in the Swadeshi Exhibition held by All India Women Conference at Delhi in December 1938.

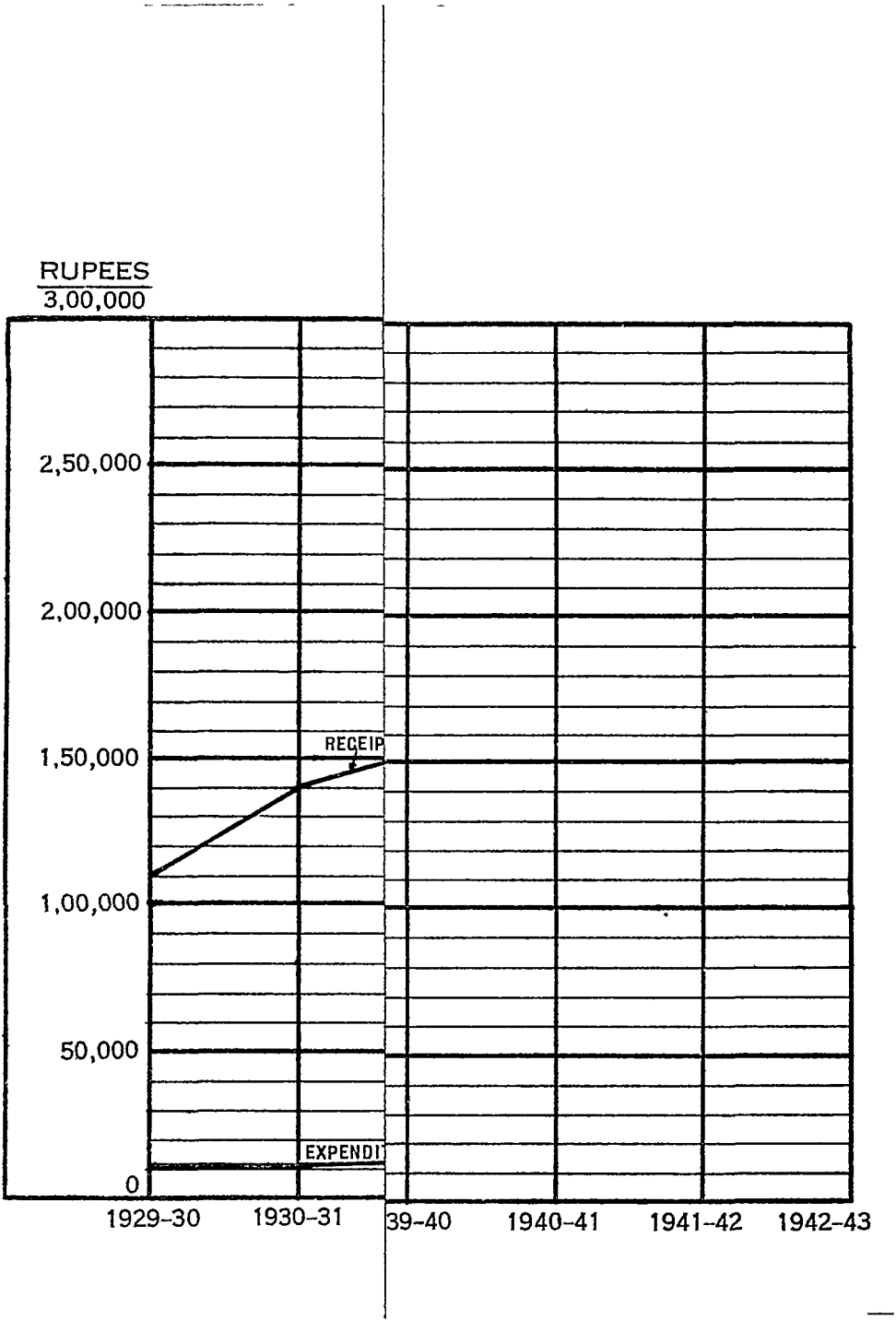
Exhibitions of Cottage or small Industries were held at Jodhpur, Bhavi and Jaitaran during the year under report.

The number of Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factories was 46 against 49 in the preceding year.

The construction of buildings for the Shri Umaid Mills at Pali progressed during the year and some machinery also arrived. Due to War the arrival of the remaining machinery is likely to be delayed.

## 7. Forest Department.

Mr. Sugan Chand Kothari, B. A., P. F. S., held charge of the Department throughout the year under the control of the Home Minister. **Administration.**




Repairs to range offices, Chowkies, etc. were done at a total cost of Rs. 1,524 during this year against Rs. 1,231 in the previous year.

The number of leased out quarries at the close of the year was 200 as against 214 in the preceding year. Sixteen quarries were resumed on account of their remaining idle for over two years and only two quarries were let out.

Industrie

## 7. Forest Department.

**Administration.**

Mr. Sugan Chand Kothari, B. A., P. F. S., held charge of the Department throughout the year under the control of the Home Minister.

**Historical Survey.**

2. Forests in Marwar occupy nearly 458 square miles (including the Retroceded area 22·95 square miles ) and are situated for the most part on the Western slopes of the Aravalli Hills in the Districts of Bali, Desuri, Sojat, Jetaran, Parbatsar, Siwana, Jalore and Jaswantpura. The Department was organised in 1888 when large forest areas were held in Jagir. The bulk was acquired either by the grant of cash compensation or by exchange. Such Jagir Forest areas, as were not acquired, are managed by the Forest Department, the proceeds, less management charges, in most cases being given to the Jagirdars concerned.

The principal forest products are timber, fuel, grass, bamboo, honey, wax and certain tubers. Anwal (Cassis anticulata) whose bark yields useful tanning material is controlled by this Department whether found inside or outside the forests and is exploited by contract system; large quantities are exported to the principal markets of India.

**Reserved Forests.**

3. Portions of Bada Bhakar, Chandna, Motisara, Devkund, Lalsagar, Bhuteshar, Chhitar and Bias-Ki-Baori blocks in Jodhpur Range covering an area of 4 square miles were released from the control of this Department. Thus the area of the Reserved Forests at the close of the year remained 458 sq. miles against 462 square miles in the preceding year.

**Demarcation.**

4. Existing forest Boundary Pillars were repaired and white-washed at a total cost of Rs. 91 against Rs. 95 last year. 128 new pillars were erected in Grassia villages at a cost of Rs. 320.

**Exploitation.**

5. The Forests are chiefly worked under the Coppice with standard systems with a 40 years' rotation. The coupes are leased out to contractors who manufacture and export charcoal to foreign markets such as Ajmer and Ahmedabad. During the year under report 20 coupes having an area of 2,837 acres were leased out to the contractors for Rs. 35,057 against 18 coupes with an area of 2,565 acres for Rs. 23,297 in the preceding year. The average price per acre realised came to Rs. 12 against Rs. 9 last year.

**Forest Offences.**

6. The number of forest offences investigated and disposed of during the year was 860 as against 779 of the last year. Of these one case was challaned to the Court and conviction was obtained while the others were departmentally compounded. The amount of compensation realised increased from Rs. 3,653 in the last year to Rs. 3,666 in this year.

The cases of incendiarism increased from 6 of the last year to 24 due to very prolonged dry season during the year under report. About 11,524 acres of Forests were damaged as against 3 acres in the preceding year.

**Roads & Buildings.**

7. No new roads were constructed. The Katcha cart tracks to facilitate transport of fuel *etc.* were repaired at a cost of Rs. 92 against Rs. 41 of the last year.

Repairs to range offices, Chowkies, etc. were done at a total cost of Rs. 1,524 during this year against Rs. 1,231 in the previous year.

A new Forest quarter was constructed at Bijaji-Ka-Gudha through the Public Works Department this year.

**Jagir Forest.**

8. The Jagir Forests which are managed by the Department on behalf of the Jagirdars yielded Rs. 7442 against Rs. 9,586 of the last year. The expenditure on supervision and management of these forests came to Rs. 3,636 against Rs. 3,702 of the last year.

**Financial Results.**

9. The total cash realisation during the year amounted to Rs. 1,27,491 against Rs, 1,23,764 in the preceding year. The rise in revenue is due to better prices of coupes this year.

The expenditure during the year came to Rs. 71,618 against Rs. 72,032 in the previous year.

The percentage cost of the Department to revenue collected comes to 56.

The graph appended will show the comparative figures of revenue and expenditure during the past 10 years.

As almost all the agriculturists and Criminal Tribes living in the villages adjoining the forests receive forest produce free or at reduced rates, the cash realisation does not show correctly the capacity of the Forests for Revenue production

**Famine Relief Measures.**

10. In view of the grave situation created by the failure of rains this year, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur had graciously been pleased to order as under:—

(1) The forest be thrown open for free grazing for all sorts of cattle except goats and camels.

(2) Free removal of head-loads of grass and Khakla for bonafide domestic use as well as for sale.

(3) No road-cess on head loads or cart-loads of grass passing through the forest areas shall be charged.

**Arboriculture.**

11. The arboriculture operations which are mainly confined to the environ roads of the City of Jodhpur form one of the important activities of the Department. The Nursery at Colonel Loch's well was maintained as usual, but owing to the paucity of rains the trees were adversely affected. 3,613 plants were issued this year against 7,026 plants last year.

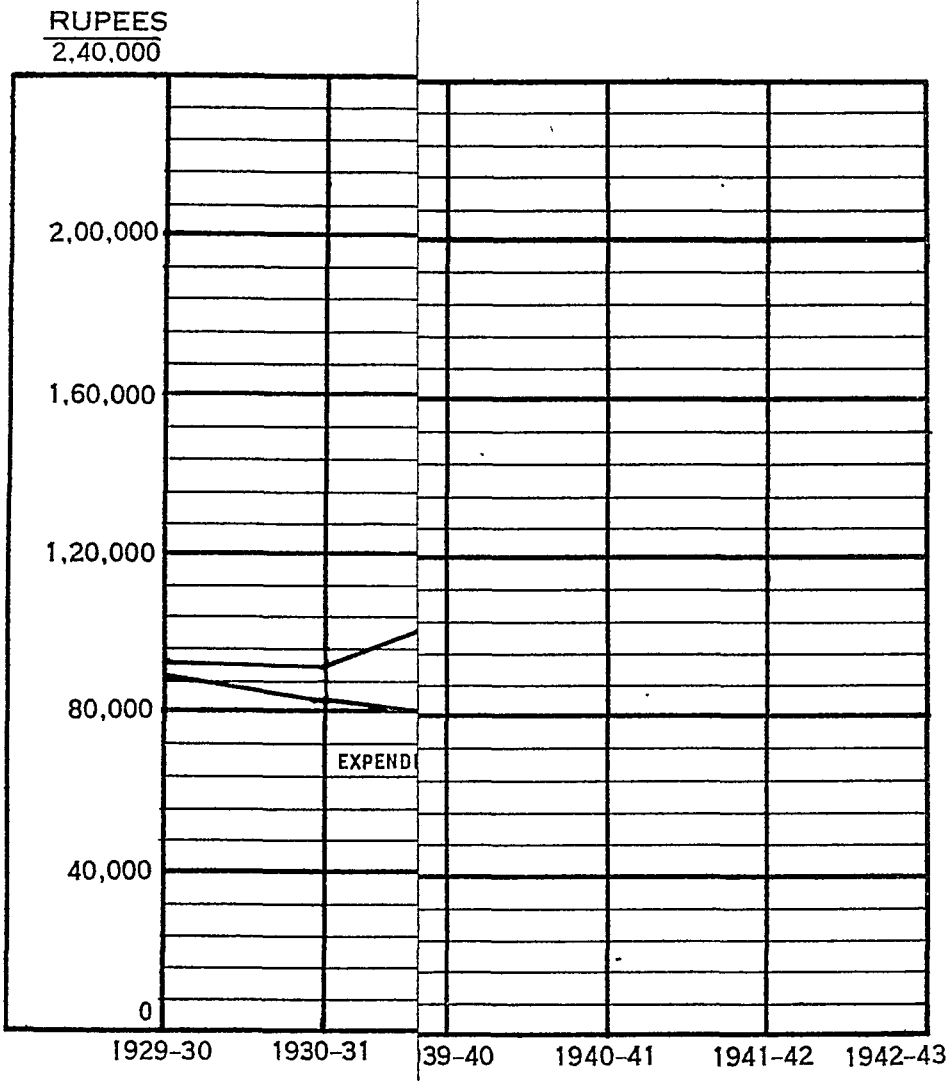
At the close of the year there remained 12,254 plants that required watering against 23,094 plants last year.

The expenditure under this head came to Rs. 22,793 against Rs. 22,611 in the preceding year. A slight increase in expenditure is due to erection of two more water-taps at new Cemetry and new race course.

CHAPTER IV.

## Public Utility Departments.

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year, therefore, closed with 41 permanent places of general medical relief, besides the Isolation Hospital, Embryonic Mental Hospital, Leper Asylum and 7 temporary Famine Dispensaries.

A new Forest quarter was constructed at Bijaji-Ka-Gudha through the Public Works Department this year.

Jagir Forest.

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Finance

Famine

CHAPTER IV.

# Public Utility Departments.

## 1. Medical Departments.

### (A) Medical Department under the Principal Medical Officer.

Medical Officer and Institutions.

Mr. E. W. Hayward, F. R. C. S. (Ed.) was in charge of the Department as Principal Medical Officer throughout the year, under the control of the Home Minister. When out of station, Mr. J. N. Madan, F. R. C. S. (Eng.) acted for him in addition to his own duties as Medical Officer-in-charge of the Windham Hospital. The year opened with 39 hospitals and dispensaries and one Aid-post. It was marked chiefly by the opening of one more Aid-post, the enlargement of the Windham Hospital and the re-building of the dispensaries at Nagaur and Mirpur Khas.

The new Aid-post, which started functioning from 15th September, 1939 is situate at Sanderao and has been built at the expense of Seth Sagarmal Chimnaji, whose name it bears. This philanthropic Seth has also donated Rs. 10,000 towards the expense of maintaining a doctor at the Aid-post instead of a compounder, as is usual in such places. The donation towards the running costs of a medical institution is the first of its type ever received by the Medical Department of this State.

An entirely new hospital of an up-to-date design and finish was built by the Jodhpur Railway at Mirpur Khas. It is the first district Hospital to be fitted with a complete electric installation. A new ward at the Merta Road Dispensary was also provided by the Railway.

The small dispensary at Shergarh was enlarged and brought up nearly to the standard type of a district dispensary.

The Windham Hospital enlargements were completed in February and included a block for twelve tubercular patients and rooms for six isolation cases, which were paid for out of part of the Silver Jubilee money. Increased accommodation for the nurses as well as for eye patients and midwifery cases was also provided at Government expense. The hospital, which started in 1932 with 247 beds and was susequently increased to 249 by the addition of two in-cottage wards, now has accommodation for 291 in-patients.

The most notable event to be recorded in regard to the progress of medical relief, was the opening of the Seth Shri Vallabh Ramdeo Pithi Hospital at Nagaur. It was opened by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur on 30th November, 1938. The entire cost of construction of the hospital including the water supply from the Railway station has been borne by the Seth.

Temporary dispensaries in connection with famine relief works have recently been opened near Mandore, Kherapa, Khinvsar, Kolia, Barli and Sendra and also with the Emigration Officer's Camp near Nasirabad. The year, therefore, closed with 41 permanent places of general medical relief, besides the Isolation Hospital, Embryonic Mental Hospital, Leper Asylum and 7 temporary Famine Dispensaries.

The Isolation Hospital remained open throughout the year as also the Leper Asylum. The leprosy survey of the State was brought to conclusion during the year. Its report is under preparation. It has been decided to construct a Mental Hospital out of the money received in connection with the Silver Jubilee of His Imperial Majesty Late King George V and its construction is in progress.

**Expenditure.**

2. The actual expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,35,017 as against Rs. 5,30,687 in 1937-38.

**Medical Relief.**

3. There was a marked increase in the number of both out-door and in-door patients.

The figures of the attendance of patients are as follows:—

(a) All hospitals and Dispensaries.

| YEAR. | No. of patients. | | Daily average. | | Operations. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In-door. | Out-door. | In-door. | Out-door. | |
| 1937-38 .. .. .. | 8,023 | 8,02,038 | 397·93 | 6731·41 | 41,567 |
| 1938-39 .. .. .. | 8,625 | 8,35,440 | 443·97 | 6500·20 | 48,575 |

(b) Windham Hospital only.

| YEAR. | No. of patients. | | Daily average. | | Operations. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In-door. | Out-door. | In-door. | Out-door. | |
| 1937-38 .. .. .. | 4,336 | 1,58,132 | 252·74 | 1171·93 | 11,171 |
| 1938-39 .. .. .. | 4,469 | 1,57,576 | 273·69 | 1194·92 | 12,755 |

**Inspections.**

4. All hospitals, dispensaries and aid-posts were inspected at least once by the Principal Medical Officer who also performed a large number of operations in the mofussil while on inspection tours.

The Touring Team sent out from the Windham Hospital did many operations and is widening the field of medical relief in the districts.

**Training of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.**

5. Out of the nine students under training at Indore only one was in the final year of the course and he came out successful.

A great point of interest worth mentioning is that the Windham Hospital has been recognised by the Bombay College of Physicians and Surgeons as a post-graduate training institution for candidates for their D.O.M.S.

**Prevailing diseases.**

6. (*a*) *Rabies*-There were 499 cases of bites by rabid animals as against 377 last year and they were all treated in the Windham Hospital.

(*b*) *Plague*—No case occurred during the year, this being the eleventh consecutive year in which Jodhpur has been free from that disease.

(*c*) *Cholera*—No cases were reported by Doctors, though Vaccinators reported a number of imported cases of which no proof was received.

7. A cooperative Credit Society has been started in the Department and is running with very considerable success. Besides the members of the Medical Department those employees of the Public Health Department who wish to join it are allowed to become members. Co-operative Credit Societies.

8. Night classes for servants have been started, some of these taking the form of practical work, such as the recaning of chairs. Night Classes.

## (B) Umaid Hospital and Jaswant Female Dispensary.

The Umaid Hospital for Women and Children was officially opened on 31st October, 1938 by Sri Baiji Lal Sahiba in the absence of His Highness. The total cost for building and equipment amounted to Rs. 12,92,900. Patients were moved into the Umaid Hospital from the Jaswant Hospital on 24th September, 1938 and in the course of a few days the Hospital was in full working order.

2. Mrs. L. Tarleton was in charge of the Umaid Hospital and Jaswant Dispensary throughout the year except from 21st May, 1939 to 31st July, 1939 during which period she was on special leave when Dr. P. Gahlot officiated.

3. The following is the list of staff for the Umaid Hospital and Jaswant Dispensary:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Medical Superintendent .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| 2. | Clerks .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 6 |
| 3. | Assistant Surgeons .. .. .. .. .. | 3 |
| 4. | Sub Assistant Surgeons .. .. .. .. .. | 7 |
| 5. | Matron .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| 6. | House and Linenkeeper .. .. .. .. .. | 18 |
| 7. | Senior and Junior Nurses .. .. .. .. .. | 6 |
| 8. | Servants .. .. .. .. .. .. | 128 |
| 9. | Ambulance Drivers .. .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| 10. | Mistry and Fitter .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| 11. | Honorarium to Dentist .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |

The work done in both these Hospitals during the year under report as compared with that of the previous year was as follows:—The figures for 1937-38 for Umaid Hospital are only for the last week of the year when the Hospital moved from the Jaswant Female Dispensary to the new building..

### (a) Umaid Hospital for Women and Children.

| | 1937–38 | 1938–39 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. In-door New Cases .. .. .. .. | 114 | 3,070 |
| 2. Out-door New Cases .. .. .. .. | 362 | 31,505 |
| **Operations.** | | |
| 3. Major .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 1,314 |
| 4. Minor .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | 1,661 |
| 5. Labour Cases .. .. .. .. | 12 | 417 |
| **Daily average.** | | |
| 6. In-patients. .. .. .. .. .. | 79·00 | 174·47 |
| 7. Out-patients .. .. .. .. .. | 86·00 | 253·63 |

## (b) Jaswant Female Dispensary.

| | 1937-38 | 1938-39 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. In-door New Cases .. .. .. .. .. | 2,253 | .. |
| 2. Out-door New Cases .. .. .. .. .. | 29,324 | 12,327 |
| **Operations.** | | |
| 3. Major .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,613 | .. |
| 4. Minor .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,102 | 270 |
| 5. Labour Cases .. .. .. .. .. .. | 226 | 26 |
| **Daily average.** | | |
| 6. In-patients .. .. .. .. .. .. | 115·85 | .. |
| 7. Out-patients .. .. .. .. .. .. | 211·41 | 127·78 |

On 2nd March 1939 the Hospital was visited by His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow who showed appreciation of the building and work being done. The Hospital has been full during the entire year.

Many private patients took advantage of the excellent accommodation afforded by the Private Wards including Her Highness Shri Maharani Sahiba of Rewa who was operated on by Mr. N. C. Lake, a London Surgeon.

## (C) Public Health Department.

**Charge.**

Mr. E. W. Hayward, F. R. C. S. (Ed.) was in charge as Director of Public Health throughout the year, with Dr. L. D. Sarronwala, D. P. H. (London) as Deputy Director, the latter also performing the duties of Health Officer of the Jodhpur Municipality. The department was under the control of the Home Minister.

**Origin.**

2. This Department has grown out of the Medical Department from which it was separated for the first time at the beginning of the last year (1937-38).

**Vital Statistics**

3. (a) In the past the vital statistics were collected only by the Municipality of Jodhpur City and submitted to the Principal Medical Officer for information. In the year 1937-38, under the guidance of the Deputy Director of Public Health in his capacity as ex-officio Health Officer of the Municipality, the system of collection of figures had been revised. The comparative figures are given in Table I.

The following are the summarised figures for the City of Jodhpur for the year under report:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total births 1-10-38 to 30-9-39 .. .. .. .. | 2,872 |
| Total deaths 1-10-38 to 30-9-39 .. .. .. .. | 2,160 |
| Birth rate per mille .. .. .. .. .. | 30·3 |
| Death rate per mille .. .. .. .. .. | 22·8 |
| Infantile mortality per 1000 births .. .. .. .. | 161·3 |
| Percentage of infantile deaths to total deaths .. .. .. | 21·49 |

The detailed figures per month for births and deaths are given in Tables 2 and 3, while the causes of deaths are recorded in Table 4.

During the year there was no out-break of importance except that of small-pox. No cases of cholera or plague occurred.

(b) Previously no figures had ever been obtained from the districts but last year as an experimental measure ten vaccinators were sent out during the non-vaccination season to collect what information they could. This year all the vaccinators were deputed to collect these figures during the non-working season. Out of 4,455 towns and villages in Marwar including the retroceded villages and excluding Jodhpur City, the Vaccinators have been able to collect figures from 3126 towns and villages.

The summarised figures for the Districts are given below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Population of 3126 towns and villages (according to the Census Report for 1931) for which the figures have been collected .. .. | 14,29,240 |
| Total births from 1st October 1938 to 30th September 1939. .. .. | 62,963 |
| Total deaths —Do.— .. .. | 26,755 |
| Deaths under 1 year .. .. .. .. .. | 6,528 |
| Birth rate per mille of population .. .. .. .. | 37·05 |
| Death rate per mille of population .. .. .. .. | 18·71 |
| Infantile mortality per 1,000 births .. .. .. .. | 104·37 |
| Percentage of infantile deaths to total deaths .. .. .. | 20·6 |

No reliance can be placed on these figures, as they were collected after a lapse of time and many cases must not have been reported.

A tabulated statement as to the causes of deaths recorded is given in Table 5.

4. (a) Small-pox as usual was epidemic and took a large toll. The number of deaths from small-pox in towns and villages is estimated to be 2,632. **Epidemic Diseases.**

Minor out-breaks occurred in the districts of Parbatsar, Didwana, Nagaur, Sambhar and Phalodi and in Jodhpur City.

(b) Cholera was not reported from the Jodhpur City and it is believed that this disease probably did not occur in the Districts also.

(c) Plague did not occur any where in the State during the year.

(d) Typhoid and Dysentery, as shown in Table No. 4, caused 220 deaths in Jodhpur City.

5. Once again the number of vaccinations shows a rise. The actual figures were as follows:— **Vaccination.**

| YEAR. | Primary Vaccinations done. | Re-vaccinations done. | Total. | Percentage of successful Primary Vaccinations. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1936-37 .. .. .. .. .. | 87,313 | 29,382 | 1,16,895 | 89·22 |
| 1937-38 .. .. .. .. .. | 85,542 | 46,764 | 1,33,306 | 84·64 |
| 1938-39 .. .. .. .. .. | 83,192 | 61,701 | 1,44,893 | 98·07 |

The inspection results for the year are as follows:—

| INSPECTORS. | Number seen. | No. of villages. | Percentage of successful vaccinations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Director of Public Health and Deputy Director of Public Health .. | 8,383 | 213 | 88·35 |
| Assistant Superintendent Vaccination & Inspectors .. .. | 44,974 | 1,582 | 82·60 |

Since the beginning of 1938 lymph is being obtained from Patwa Dangar Institute in the United Provinces. The quality of the lymph obtained from this institute being better than what was previously obtained from Manpur Depot in Indore State, it is surmised that the higher percentage this year of successful results is due to the better lymph to some extent. Yet the success is largely attributable to an improved method of recording results more in accordance with the practice elsewhere.

It is estimated that probably 85 % of the population has now been protected by primary vaccination, which is compulsory.

Malaria.

6. Anti-malaria work was again carried out on a fairly large scale in the Jodhpur City.

The following anophelnic mosquitoes were indentified:—

1. A culicifacies.
2. A Stephensii.
3. A Sub pectus.
4. A Hyeranus.

Since December 1937 anti-malaria measures have been carried out in Marwar Pali and the result as judged from the spleen index are so far most encouraging:—

Spleen index in December 1937 .. 46 %
" " " November 1938 .. 13 %
" " " October 1939 .. 5 %

Tuberculosis.

7. Although the figures in Table 4 show only 70 deaths from T.B. in Jodhpur City, yet it is feared that this is a gross understatement and that many of those recorded as due to fever and other causes are really due to this disease.

There is every justification for believing the local idea that this disease is on the increase. During the last few months 359 people were tested with tuberculosis and 114 gave positive reactions.

Fairs.

8. Because of famine conditions in Marwar only two cattle fairs were held during the year, where sanitary arrangements were made. Lectures were also given on health and hygiene these being accompanied by magic lantern or cinema displays, and demonstrations of health activities were also held.

Propaganda.

9. Great stress was laid on propaganda for better and healthier living in the rural areas. During the year 42 cinema and 124 magic lantern lectures were given to rural audiences. Besides, Rural Uplift Exhibitions were arranged at Bali, Bhavi, Jaitaran, Sojat and Jalore. Before the opening of an exhibition

in a particular part, the neighbouring villages were visited by the propaganda parties, who lectured on clean houses, clean villages and better living. The following figures will show the work done in this direction:—

| Place of exhibitions. | Number of villages visited by the propaganda parties. | Prizes given for clean villages. | Prizes given for clean houses. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bali .. .. .. .. .. .. | 31 | 7 | 6 |
| Bhavi .. .. .. .. .. .. | 18 | 8 | 8 |
| Jaitaran .. .. .. .. .. .. | 52 | 8 | 10 |
| Sojat.. .. .. .. .. .. | 41 | 6 | 10 |
| Jalore .. .. .. .. .. .. | 52 | 7 | 13 |

Prizes were also offered for the best babies, good hand-work, good-crops and good animals.

Leaflets and hand-bills on better and healthier living were distributed in large numbers.

**Food Inspection.**

10. Due to famine conditions obtaining in Marwar, the restriction imposed last year on the importation of Ghee had to be removed this year. Out of 38 samples of ghee sent for analysis, only two were found to be good.

18 samples of milk were examined for the Windham Hospital and all were found to be of approved standard, while of the 9 samples examined for the Darbar High School Jodhpur, 6 were found to be of approved standard.

A Pure Food Act is now under the consideration of the Government and it is anticipated that with its enforcement there will be a rapid improvement in the quality of food supply of the City.

**Infantile and Maternal Mortality.**

11. Though correct figures are not available, yet it is known that many children died before they completed their first year.

Ante-natal clinics which were opened last year at the two main hospitals and the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres of the Lady Chelmsford League continued their work, but in this field there is still scope for a very great deal to be done, particularly in the districts where no such facilities exist. A scheme for the training of local dais in the districts was drawn up, but had to be postponed for want of funds. It will be resumed, however, as soon as the circumstances permit.

TABLE I.

Births and Deaths.

| YEAR. | Total Births. | Birth rate per mille. | Total Deaths. | Death rate per mille. | Difference between Birth and Death rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1931—32 .. .. .. | 593 | 6·26 | 2,686 | 28·34 | —22·08 |
| 1932—33 .. .. .. | 931 | 9·82 | 2,097 | 22·13 | —12·31 |
| 1933—34 .. .. .. | 1,320 | 13·93 | 3,293 | 34·75 | —20·82 |
| 1934—35 .. .. .. | 1,482 | 14·64 | 2,505 | 26·44 | —11·80 |
| 1935—36 .. .. .. | 1,287 | 13·58 | 2,378 | 25·08 | —11·50 |
| 1936—37 .. .. .. | 1,302 | 13·74 | 2,152 | 22·71 | —8·97 |
| 1937—38 .. .. .. | 2,909 | 30·7 | 2,035 | 21·48 | +9·22 |
| 1938—39 .. .. .. | 2,872 | 30·3 | 2,160 | 22·80 | +7·5 |

TABLE 2.

## Statement of Births in Jodhpur City

## from 1-10-38 to 30-9-39.

| MONTHS. | Males. | Females | Still Births. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| October 1938 .. .. .. | 130 | 102 | 7 | 239 |
| Nov. „ .. .. .. | 158 | 135 | 17 | 310 |
| Dec. „ .. .. .. | 108 | 93 | 7 | 208 |
| January 1939 .. .. .. | 118 | 106 | 7 | 231 |
| February „ .. .. .. | 75 | 60 | 4 | 139 |
| March „ .. .. .. | 85 | 54 | 10 | 149 |
| April „ .. .. .. | 82 | 72 | 1 | 155 |
| May „ .. .. .. | 95 | 73 | 5 | 173 |
| June „ .. .. .. | 117 | 96 | 7 | 220 |
| July „ .. .. .. | 157 | 156 | 10 | 323 |
| August „ .. .. .. | 197 | 162 | 8 | 367 |
| September „ .. .. .. | 166 | 188 | 4 | 358 |
| Total .. | 1,488 | 1,297 | 87 | 2,872 |

TABLE 3.

## Statement of Deaths in Jodhpur City

## from 1-10-38 to 30-9-39.

| MONTHS. | Males. | Females. | Male Infants. | Female Infants. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October 1938 .. .. .. | 69 | 38 | 10 | 10 | 127 |
| November „ .. .. .. | 50 | 45 | 31 | 16 | 142 |
| December „ .. .. .. | 54 | 67 | 14 | 24 | 159 |
| January 1939 .. .. .. | 86 | 78 | 13 | 13 | 190 |
| February „ .. .. .. | 53 | 48 | 23 | 15 | 139 |
| March „ .. .. .. | 98 | 66 | 21 | 13 | 198 |
| April „ .. .. .. | 114 | 113 | 19 | 13 | 259 |
| May „ .. .. .. | 125 | 120 | 32 | 31 | 308 |
| June „ .. .. .. | 52 | 60 | 28 | 18 | 158 |
| July „ .. .. .. | 61 | 64 | 24 | 23 | 172 |
| August „ .. .. .. | 60 | 54 | 14 | 8 | 136 |
| September „ .. .. .. | 65 | 57 | 33 | 17 | 172 |
| Total .. | 887 | 810 | 262 | 201 | 2,160 |

Infantile mortality per thousand live births 161·3.

Percentage of infantile deaths to total deaths 21·49.

## TABLE 4.

### Statement of causes of Deaths Recorded.

| | Males. | Females. | Infants. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phthisis .. .. .. .. | 30 | 40 | .. | 70 |
| Small-pox .. .. .. .. | 63 | 49 | 37 | 149 |
| Typhoid .. .. .. .. | 64 | 57 | 9 | 130 |
| Dysentery .. .. .. .. | 45 | 27 | 19 | 91 |
| Child Births .. .. .. .. | .. | 34 | 47 | 81 |
| Fevers .. .. .. .. | 387 | 377 | 230 | 994 |
| Chest Disease .. .. .. | 87 | 60 | 62 | 209 |
| All other cases .. .. .. | 211 | 166 | 59 | 436 |
| Total .. | 887 | 810 | 463 | 2,160 |

## TABLE 5.

### Statement of causes of Deaths recorded in Marwar Districts.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cholera .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 65 |
| Diarrhoea & Dysentery .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,716 |
| Entric Group .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,276 |
| Pneumonia & Respiratory Diseases .. .. .. .. | 4,534 |
| Small-pox .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,483 |
| Malaria .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4,422 |
| Other fevers .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 6,260 |
| Suicide .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 37 |
| Poison .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 78 |
| Rabies .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 32 |
| Puerperal fevers .. .. .. .. .. .. | 461 |
| Other Diseases .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3,659 |
| Accidents .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 270 |
| Still Born .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 462 |
| Total .. | 26,755 |

## 2. Education Department.

Administration.

During the year under report the Department was under the control of R. B. Lala Kanwar Sain, M. A, Bar-at-Law, Judicial Minister, upto 25th July 1939, when it was transferred to Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpat Singhji, Minister-In-Waiting, for the rest of the year.

Mr. A. P. Cox, M. A., continued as the Director of Education throughout the year and was assisted by the Inspector of Schools, the Inspectress of the Girls' Schools, 4 Deputy Inspectors, one Physical Instructor, one Drill Instructor, one Hygiene Instructor. the Departmental Sub Assistant Surgeon and the two Red Cross Doctors.

Introductory

2. From very early times, Hindi Poshals and Mohamedan Maktabs have been imparting Vernacular Education in the State. The earliest public institutions were established in the Mallani District. The date of opening of these institutions is not known, but they were attended by about a hundred boys in 1868. In 1869 the Jodhpur Government established an Anglo Vernacular School and a Hindi Pathshala in Jodhpur. The former was soon raised to a High School standard. In 1870, Vernacular Schools were opened at the Head-quarters of nine Districts. The Hewson Girls' School was opened in 1886, the Jaswant College in 1893 and the Rajput Schools were remodelled in 1912. Instruction in all the State Schools has always been free and since 1902 grants-in-aid have been given to private schools. For the last 10 years, the Jodhpur Government has awarded two studentships of Rs. 500 each per annum in Medicine and Engineering tenable at Colleges in India outside the State. Within the State itself, scholarships and bursaries of the value of Rs. 18,179 are granted every year.

Educational system

3. The Educational system of the State consists of three important branches *viz.*, the College, the Anglo Vernacular Schools for boys and the Vernacular Schools for boys and girls. There are also institutions for the training of teachers, a technical school, and a special school for the teaching of Sanskrit and a Business class. The Anglo Vernacular Schools are of two classes *viz.* High Schools and Middle Schools, while the Vernacular Schools comprise Middle, Primary and Lower Primary Schools. Co-education for boys and girls is allowed in higher classes and in the College.

Examinations.

4. The Marwar Vernacular Final Middle Examinations have been reorganised. They now consist of one examination taken by the boys of VII class, with an "A" Certificate for boys,who wish to continue their studies up to the High School standard and a "B" Certificate for those who finish their education at the Middle stage.

Number of Educational Institutions.

5. During the year under report the number of educational Institutions for boys was 215 and for girls 44 against 203 for boys and 36 for girls in the preceding year. Of the 215 boys' Institutions, 166 were State, 38 aided and 11 recognised. There are also 14 Anglo Vernacular and 236 Vernacular Schools and one College, teaching upto the B. A. standard. There were 5 Oriental Institutions, of which one was State, 1 aided and 3 recognised. Of the girls' School, 36 were State and 8 aided. In addition to these, there were 3 Teachers Training Institutions. 2 for men and one for women, one Technical Institute and one Business Class, attached to the Darbar High School.

Number of scholars.

6. There were 20,576 boys and 101 girls attending 166 State Schools, 4,621 boys and 13 girls attending 38 aided schools, 786 boys attending recognised Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools and 293 boys and 3 girls attending the College. The number of boys attending Oriental Institutions was 218 *viz.* 45 in the State, 43 in the aided and 130 in the recognised Schools.

The number of students in 36 State Girls Schools was 2,795 (2,665 girls and 130 boys ), in the aided girls schools 990 (874 girls and 116 boys )' and in the Recognised schools 58 girls. Altogether there were 26,740 boys and 3,714 girls attending schools, against 22,350 boys and 3,435 girls in the preceding year. 49 pupil teachers (40 men and 9 women) attended the Teachers Training Institutions, 19 boys attended the Technical Class and 20 boys the Business Class.

(a) In the College, there were 293 boys and 3 girls, (b) in the High Schools 2,830 boys and 12 girls (c) in the Middle School 7,089 boys and 249 girls, (d) in the Primary Schools 4,449 boys and 1,807 girls, (e) in the Lower Primary Schools 1,1861 boys and 1,643 girls. (f) in the Oriental Schools 218 boys and no girls.

Examinations and their results.

7. The Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination for boys and Marwar Girls' Middle Examination were conducted on the same lines as in previous year.

During the year 33 out of 48 candidates passed the B. A. Examination, including 1 compartmental; 55 out of 84 passed the Intermediate Examination; 148 out of 241 passed the High School Examination; 467 out of 792 passed the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination for "A" Certificate; 68 out of 133 passed the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination for the "B" Certificate from the affiliated schools and 10 out of 14 girl candidates passed the Marwar Girls' Middle Examination. 7 pupil teachers who appeared at the Teachers' Training Institute Final Examination passed, and 44 out of 49 passed the Teachers' Training School Final Examination, Vidhyashal, Jodhpur. 9 female pupil teachers who appeared at the Female Teachers' Training School Examination passed but 3 of the successful ones being weak in a subject or two have been promoted provisionally.

1. Jaswant College.

*8. Strength & Results.* The total number of the students was 296 as against 267—including 3 girls in the preceding year. Of the 48 who sat for the B. A. Examination 16 passed in the II division and 17 in the III division, two took compartmental B. A. in English and passed. 42 appeared at the Intermediate Arts Examination, of these 1 passed in the I division, 11 in the II division and 23 in the III division. 23 appeared at the Intermediate Commerce, of whom 6 passed in the II division and 1 in the III division and out of 19 who appeared in the Intermediate Science, 1 passed in the I division, 8 in the II division and 4 in the III division.

*9. Staff and Instruction:*—In addition to 21 teachers and 1 Laboratory Assistant 3 teachers and a Laboratory Assistant were appointed in July last.

*10. Social Activities Extra-Curricular Activities:*—To enlist the interest of students in the problems of life, members of the staff and some outsiders gave lectures on political, religious, social and scientific and hygienic condition of living. Dr. B. R. Chatterjee of the Agra University also gave three lectures on Historical topics.

*11. Games & Physical Education:*—Games were played regularly by all the students throughout the year.

Lectures on Physiology and Hygiene were given once a week to every class in the College in addition to regular lectures on Physical Culture by the Physical Instructor.

*12. Technical Class attached to the College:*—Out of 22 students, 13 were from the Railway, 3 from the State Garage, 4 from the Electrical Department and 2 from the P.W.D. The work was done satisfactorily and the number of 1st and 2nd class certificates awarded for the session 38-39 were:—

| | First | Second |
|---|---|---|
| Engineering Drawing .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | 9 |
| Geometrical Drawing .. .. .. .. .. | 7 | 5 |
| Mechanics .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. |
| Mathematics .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 4 |
| Total .. | 14 | 18 |

*13. Medical Examination:*—All the students were examined twice during the session and 184 were found suffering from various diseases *viz.* 91 from eye diseases and 29 from teeth diseases and the remaining from other diseases such as gums, skin, squint, tonsil, etc., of these 83 were cured at the Education Dispensary and the rest were sent to the Windham Hospital for further treatment.

## II Secondary Education.

### ( *High School & Anglo Vernacular Middle Schools* ).

(a) (State Schools) 1. Darbar High School, Jodhpur.

*14. Strength & results:*—There were 460 pupils including 10 girls as against 417 ( including 7 girls ) of the last year. Out of these 81, including compartmentals, appeared for the High School Examination and 55 passed, 3 securing 1st division, 19 second division and 26 third division, and 7 passed and 2 as compartmentals. 4 students got distinction in Mathematics. In the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination for "A" Certificate, 67 passed out of 106, of whom 19 passed in the second division and 48 in the third division.

*15. Games and other activities:*—Games and sports were played with the usual vigour. The play "Teaching Profession" bringing out the incalculable harm that is being done by discontented teachers was staged.

*16.* The Darbar High School celebrated its Diamond Jubilee during the last week of November with great rejoicings. A history of the school was compiled and a sumptous Diamond Jubilee number of the School Magazine produced, and an Old Boys Association was formed. The physical displays were excellent and reflect a great credit on both boys and the staff.

(2) Rajput School, Chopasni, Jodhpur.

*17. Strength and results:*—There were 644 boys against 571 in the preceding year. Out of 36 sent up for the High School Examination, 16 passed, 5 in the second division and 11 in the third division. In the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination, 60 appeared for "A" Certificate. Of these, 2 passed in the first division, 37 passed in the second division and 23 in the third division.

*18. Games and other activities:*—Outdoor activities such as games, Riding, Dramatic performances, Sports, Gymnastics, and Swimming, received the usual keen attention.

The school was visited by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Marchioness of Linlithgow, accompanied by his staff. They were much pleased and as a mark of their appreciation a Sanad was awarded by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

In October last two cadets were sent out for Army Education Special Certificate Examination at Delhi, out of whom one got compartmental and in April 1939, 4 troops were sent up for the said examinations, one of whom has passed and another got compartmental. Uttam Singh a student of these schools having a special aptitude for riding, has gained admission into the Royal Turf Club and has been appointed to a stable and will probably ride his first race in September.

In March 1939 the school celebrated its Silver Jubilee and the boys staged a drama, English & Vernacular combined, and good many other outdoor activities were exhibited.

(b) Aided Schools.

1. S. S. P. High School, Jodhpur.

19. 544 students were on the rolls during the year against 549 in the preceding year. Out of 28 boys sent up for the High School Examination, 6 passed in the second division and 9 in the third division. 2 students secured distinction.

In the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination 81 were sent up for "A" Certificate and 3 for "B" Certificate. In the "A" Certificate 6 passed in the Second division and 31 in the third division and all failed in the "B" Certificate. Music competitions were held at the Marwar Teachers' Association and the school got two prizes for individual and group music.

2. Sir Partap High School, Jodhpur.

20. The school had 564 students on the roll, against 532 (including 2 girls) of the preceding year. 40 students appeared at the High School Examination and of these 23 passed—9 in the second division, 14 in the third division and 3 compartmental, 1 getting distinction in Mathematics. 68 boys appeared at the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination "A" Certificate, 6 passed in the second division and 32 in the third division. 2 appeared for the "B" Certificate and none passed.

3. Sardar High School, Jodhpur.

21. There were 539 boys on the roll as against 457 of the last year. 56 candidates appeared for the High School Examination of whom 39 came out successful; 13 in the second division, 24 in the third division and 2 in the compartmental. 118 appeared at the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination for "A" Certificate of whom 10 passed in the second division and 47 in the third division. The school boys won some prizes in the elocution contest held under the auspices of the Marwar Teachers' Association. Regular training in the First Aid was given to both students as well as masters and this year 15 boys and 7 masters have undergone the course.

State Anglo Vernacular Schools.

1. Darbar Muslim School, Jodhpur.

22. The school had 127 boys as against 198 including 1 girl of the last year. 16 boys appeared at the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination for the "A" Certificate, of whom 1 passed in the second division and 6 in the third division.

23. The school had 236 boys on the roll against 209 of the last year. In the Marwar Vernacular Final & Middle Examination for "A" Certificate 17 appeared, of whom 1 passed in the second division and 9 in the third division.

2. Barmer.

24. The school had 152 students (including 3 girls) on the roll as against 138 (including 3 girls) of the last year. 19 boys were sent up for the Marwar Vernacular Final & Middle Examination for "A" Certificate. 2 passed in the second division and 9 in the third division.

3. Sojat.

25. The school had 228 boys on the roll as against 218 of the last year. There is a local Scout Association and number of Scouts and Cubs in the school is the largest among the districts. Games are played regularly and other outside activities such as music, Drama *etc.* are encouraged. 19 out of 29 boys sent up passed the Marwar Vernacular Final & Middle Examination for "A" Certificate, 5 passed in second division and 14 in the third division.

4. Sambhar.

State Aided Anglo Vernacular Middle School.

26. 238 boys were on the roll during the year under report as against 276 in the preceding year. Out of 22 boys sent up for the Marwar Vernacular Final & Middle Examination for "A" Certificate, 4 passed in the second division and 10 in the third division.

1. Sumer School, Jodhpur

2. Umed School, Jodhpur.

27. The school had 261 students (including 1 girl) against 245 boys of the last year. Out of 32 sent up for the Marwar Vernacular Final & Middle Examination for "A" Certificate, 6 passed in the second division and 15 in the third division.

3. Maheshwari A. V. & Commercial School, Jodhpur.

28. The School had 202 students (including 8 girls) on the roll as against 199 (including 4 girls) of the preceding year. Out of 16 appearing at the Marwar Vernacular Final & Middle Examination 1 passed in the second division and 6 in the third division.

4. Parasnath School, Varkana.

29. It is entirely a residential school and had on the roll 242 boys against 224 in the preceding year. Out of 18 boys sent up for the Marwar Vernacular Final & Middle Examination for "A" Certificate, 10 passed in the second division and 6 in the third division. Out of 4 sent up for "B" Certificate, 2 passed in the third division.

## III. Vernacular Education.

State Vernacular Middle Schools.
(a) D. V. M. School Vidhyashal Jodhpur.

30. It is a middle school attached to the Teachers' Training School, Vidhyashal. It had 237 pupils including 1 girl against 222 boys in the last year. 20 boys appeared at the Marwar Vernacular Final & Middle Examination for "A" Certificate of whom 6 passed in the second division and 8 in the third division. 2 boys were sent up for "B" Certificate and all passed.

(b) D. V. M. School, Mahilabagh, Jodhpur.

31. It is a State Middle School in the City attached to the Secondary Teachers' Training Institute, Hewson Building. It had 186 boys on roll against 156 in the preceding year. Out of 24 boys sent up for the Marwar Vernacular Final & Middle Examination in "A" Certificate, 6 passed in the 2nd division and 8 in the third division. The boys play games and do practical work. The carpentry, weaving, pottery, book binding *etc.* are well looked after.

(c) State Vernacular Middle Schools in the Districts.

32. There were 25 schools (against 16 in the previous year) at Bali, Phalodi, Sewari, Khiwandi, Pali, Sumerpur, Balotra, Sanchore, Makrana, Nawa, Merta City, Bilara, Bhinmal, Jalore, Nagaur, Didwana, Mahilabagh, Vidhyashal-Jodhpur, Jaswantpura, Muslim School-Jodhpur, Mahavir School-Ladnu, Umed Middle School-Ladnu, Mahavir School-Bagri, Umedpur and Varkana. They had 3,971 boys on roll against 2,405 in the preceding year. Out of 792 boys sent up for the Marwar Vernacular Final & Middle Examination for "A" Certificate, 2 passed in the first division, 144 in the second division and 321 in the third division, 49 getting distinction in various subjects. Out of 133 boys sent up for "B" Certificate, 15 passed in the second division, 53 in the third division, 5 getting distinction in various subjects.

Vernacular Middle Aided Schools.

33. There were 5 Aided Middle Schools, as against 6 of the last year. They were at Varkana, Umedpur, Bagri and 2 at Ladnun. These had 909 boys on roll against 781 in the last year. 39 and 14 boys were sent up by these schools for the Marwar Vernacular Final & Middle Examination for "A" and "B" Certificates respectively. Out of 39 who appeared for "A" Certificate, 15 passed in the second division and 15 in the third division. Out of 14 who appeared for the "B" Certificate, 1 passed in second division and 5 in the third division.

Recognised Middle Schools in the districts.

34. There was no recognised school in the districts at the end of the year under report.

As far as Khalsa area is concerned Marwar is well supplied with Middle Schools and in the Jagir area it is hoped that there would be several more middle schools in the near future.

State Primary Schools.

35. There were 32 Primary Schools, as against 30 in the last year. In the City there is a primary school at Kotwali and in the districts schools are situated at Lohawat, Mathania, Lordiyan, Bera, Takhatgarh, Merta Road, Maroth, Mundwa, Degana, Thanwala. Jaswantgarh, Siwana, Pachpadra City, Mirpurkhas, Marwar Junction, Desuri, Beenjwa, Anandpur Kalu, Sisarwada, Bhavi, Jetaran, Gura Kalan, Gura Endla, Sadri, Shergarh, Lunawa, Basni, Chawandia, Bar, Barmer, Kuchera and Parbatsar.

These schools had 3,483 boys (including 100 girls) against 3,544 including 45 girls in the preceding year.

1. State Primary Schools in the Retroceded Area.

36. In addition to the above Primary Schools there were 6 new Primary Schools in the Retroceded Area. These schools had 240 boys on roll against 210 in the preceding year.

2. Aided Primary Schools.
(1) City.

37. There was only one Aided Primary School *viz.* Hanwant School with 157 boys as against 147 of the last year.

(2) District.

There were 6 Aided Schools as against 4 in the last year in the districts. They were at Rani, Sojat Road, Bhadrajun, Samdari, Pokaran and Malar and had on roll 526 boys against 383 of the last year.

3. Recognised Primary Schools in the districts.

38. There were 2 recognised Primary Schools in the districts one Shri Sanatan Dharam Vidhiyalaya, Didwana and the other at Kuchaman City with 214 boys against 204 of the last year.

Two new primary schools in the Jagir area have been sanctioned and it is hoped that some others would be opened in the near future.

4. State Lower Primary Schools.

39. There were 101 Lower Primary Schools against 96 in the previous year, including one night school. In these schools the number of pupils were 10,875 including 71 girls, against 8,059 including 67 girls in the preceding year.

Attention is being paid towards the education of the depressed classes and arrangements have been made to provide educational facilities by starting night classes for adults who cannot attend Schools regularly during school hours.

5. (a) Aided L. P. Schools in the city.

40. There were 2 aided Lower Primary Schools in the City—Nagori Gate and Mahatma Devidan Schools. These had 119 boys on roll against 107 in the last year.

Aided L. P. Schools in the Districts.

41. There were 10 schools *viz.* Sultan School-Jawli, Govind L. P. School-Chandawal, Hanwant School-Kakelao, Guman School-Indroka, Thikana Schools, Sankhwas, Bhagu, Karmawas, Gurdangiri, Gagelao and Bagri. They had a roll of 400 boys against 298 of the last year.

6. Recognised L. P. Schools.

42. There were 9 lower primary recognised schools in the districts as against 4 of the last year with 572 boys as against 330 boys of the last year. They were Sri Umed Primary School, Jodhpur, Sri Ram Pathshala, Jodhpur, Sarva Hitkarini School-Baitu, Saraswati School-Rani, S. N. A. V. School-Kuchaman City, Sagu Bari, Sri Sanatan Dharam School-Didwana, Pareek Pathshala-Merta City and M. V. School, Raipur.

7. Oriental Institution. (State) Jodhpur.

(a) Sanskrit Pathshala. Jodhpur.

43. The numbers on the roll was 45 against 40 of the last year. Out of 8 students sent up for Prathma Examination, 2 passed and 1 sent up for Madhyama Examination failed.

(b) Recognised and Aided Oriental Institution.

44. The Vedic Pathshala, outside Chandpole, Jodhpur had 43 boys on roll against 24 of the last year. Besides the above aided institutions, there were the following recognised schools:—

1. Pareek Sanskrit Pathshala, Merta City.
2. Shri Satyanarain Sanskrit Pathshala, Molasar.
3. Sanatan Dharam Pathshala, Ladnun.

130 boys were on roll in these Pathshalas as against 125 of the last year.

8. State Boarding Houses.

45. The Jaswant College Hostel had 37 boarders and the Darbar High School Boarding House had 55 in both the hostels. Out of 37 boarders of the Jaswant College, 23 were accommodated in the Mahilabagh Building, the remaining in a rented house for want of accommodation.

(a) Aided Boarding Houses.

46. During the year under report, there were 5 Boarding Houses in the city, *viz.* Hanwant Rajput Boarding House, Jat Boarding House, Charan Boarding House, Rajgur Purohit Boarding House and Kayamkhani Boarding House and had 400 boarders.

In addition to these Boarding Houses there were 20 Boarding Houses in the districts at the end of this year. They were at Sojat, Didwana, Sumerpur, Makrana, Sanchore, Takhatgarh, Anandpur Kalu, Degana, Jaswantpura, Thanwala, Shergarh, Chawandia, Chadi, Marwar Junction, Nagaur, Merta City, Jaswantgarh, Bagri, Barmer and Gunga with a total strength of 110 boarders.

## IV. Training Schools.

47. There were two training Institutions for male teachers, one at Vidhyashal, and the other at the Mahilabagh. The former trains Vernacular masters and the latter graduate, Intermediate and experienced High school passed teachers.

Teachers Training Institute Mahilabagh.

48. This institution continued its work with the attached practising middle school. 6 B. As. and 1 Intermediate teachers were trained during the year. Of the 7 pupil teachers, 3 passed in the second division and 4 in the third division in theory, whereas 1 passed in the first division, 3 in the second and 3 in the third division in practical teaching.

Teachers Training School Vidhyashal.

49. 33 candidates were admitted. Of these 28 passed in theory while in the Practice of Teaching 28 passed. The pupil teachers took classes in the practising middle school attached to it. Besides this, they did some practical work such as Paper cutting, flower making, tailoring, agriculture *etc.* and also did propaganda work in villages.

## V. Female Education.

Female Teachers Training Class.

50. There were 9 teachers in the F. T. T. School out of whom 6 passed in the examination during the year under report. Of the successful candidates 3 were promoted provisionally.

The number of pupils reading in all the girls schools in the city was 1941, excluding 216 boys (State 1,067 and aided 874) against 1,981 including 143 boys of the last year. 101 girls read in boys schools out of whom 3 read in the College, 12 in the High Schools and 15 in the Middle schools, 71 in the Vernacular Primary and Lower Primary Schools. In the Kindergarten School Rajmahal 39 boys and 171 girls worked together.

Hewson Girls School, Jodhpur.

51. The school had on roll 151 girls against 177 of the last year. Out of 6 who sat in the Marwar Vernacular Middle Examination 3 passed in the second division and 2 in the third division.

Darbar Girls Middle School Raj Mahal, Jodhpur.

52. The number on roll was 303 (43 boys and 260 girls) excluding Lower Primary School against 288 (52 boys and 236 girls) of the last year. Out of 8 who took the Marwar Vernacular Middle Examination 5 passed in the third division. This school is being raised to a High School.

Branch schools in the city.

53. 468 girls (including 49 boys) against 330 of the preceding year were reading in the Jalori Gate, the Sardarpura, Khandafalsa (Hindi) and Bamba Primary Schools. There were 150 girls against 355 pupils including 8 boys of the last year in the Lower Primary Schools at Fatehpole and Khandafalsa (Urdu).

Girls schools in the districts.

54. 4 more schools *viz.* at Sojat, Pali, Barmer and Nagaur were raised to the Primary standard and thus there were 5 State Primary Schools in the districts during the year under report. There were 427 girls and 2 boys on roll. The number of Lower Primary Schools for girls in the districts was 21 against 19 of the last year. These schools were at Bali, Beenjwa, Khiwandi, Sumerpur, Lohawat, Bilara, Merta City, Siwana, Mundwa, Makrana, Nawa, Maroth, Didwana, Parbatsar, Kuchera, Jalore, Bhinmal, Balotra, Latara, Rol and Jaswantpura. The number of students was 1,139 including 28 boys, as against 1,363 including 19 boys of the last year.

55. Ladnu Girls School was granted aid during the year under report. Thus there were 8 aided girls schools. There were 913 students including 111 boys in the Primary and 77 students including 5 boys in the Lower Primary Schools, against 868 students including 125 boys of the last year. Aided Girls School.

## VI. Miscellaneous.

56. The number of scouts was 2,496, cubs 2,910, Rovers 108. There were 94 troops, 118 packs and 11 crews. There were 129 Scout Masters and Assistant Scout Masters, 161 Cub Masters and Assistant Cub Masters and 10 Rover leaders. Monthly, six monthly and Annual Rallies were held. At the half yearly Rally held at Akhey Rajji Ka Talao the 21st troop won the Chopasni Flag and 44th won the Jodhpur Flag. Scouting.

Three more local associations came into existence, thus bringing the total number to seven,—Jodhpur, Chopasni, Sambhar, Barmer, Sojat, Phalodi and Pali. All these Associations are trying to finance themselves and doing useful work.

Early in the year training Centres were started at Phalodi, Sambhar, Merta Road, Sadri, Barmer, Pali and Jalore. Vidhyashal pupil teachers had their training centre at Guron Ka Talao.

The annual Cub's Rally had to be split up into two sections, owing to the unmanageable number of Cubs, one for Primary school and another for Middle and High Schools.

The First Aid Windham Cup also attracted many more teams, and hence three competitions had to be arranged—one for Rovers, a second for Chopasni and a third for City. In the final. six teams took part and the trophy went to the 2nd Troop.

An intensive training First Aid Camp was held from the 8th to the 18th May at the Darbar High School premises. 42 Scouters from all over Marwar attended it.

The Summer Camp was held at Udaipur and 90 Scouts took part in it.

For the first time in the annals of the Association the annual Rally was held in the district at Pali and about 800 campers took part.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur, Chief Scout of Marwar, was gracious enough to visit a troop or two and His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bikaner also gave donations to two troops.

57. A new Blue Bird flock was started this session at the Hewson School and the Guides had a grand rally at Rajmahal when they took part in welcoming their new Commissioner and Vice President of the local Association. A new company is ready at Sardarpura to be enrolled. Girls Guide.

58. All the students of the College and the State Schools in the Jodhpur City were inspected medically by the State School Doctor twice a year and all minor ailments were treated free in the school and the more serious cases were sent to the Windham Hospital. The Red Cross Doctor inspected the boys of the aided schools in Jodhpur City and the Middle Schools in the districts. In all 5,855 boys were examined. First Aid lectures were delivered in the city as well as in the district schools and 103 teachers passed the First Aid Examination of St. John Ambulance. Medical Inspection & Red Cross work.

26 schools have so far become members of the Association. It held as usual inter school competition in Football, Volley Ball, Sports and Gymnastics.

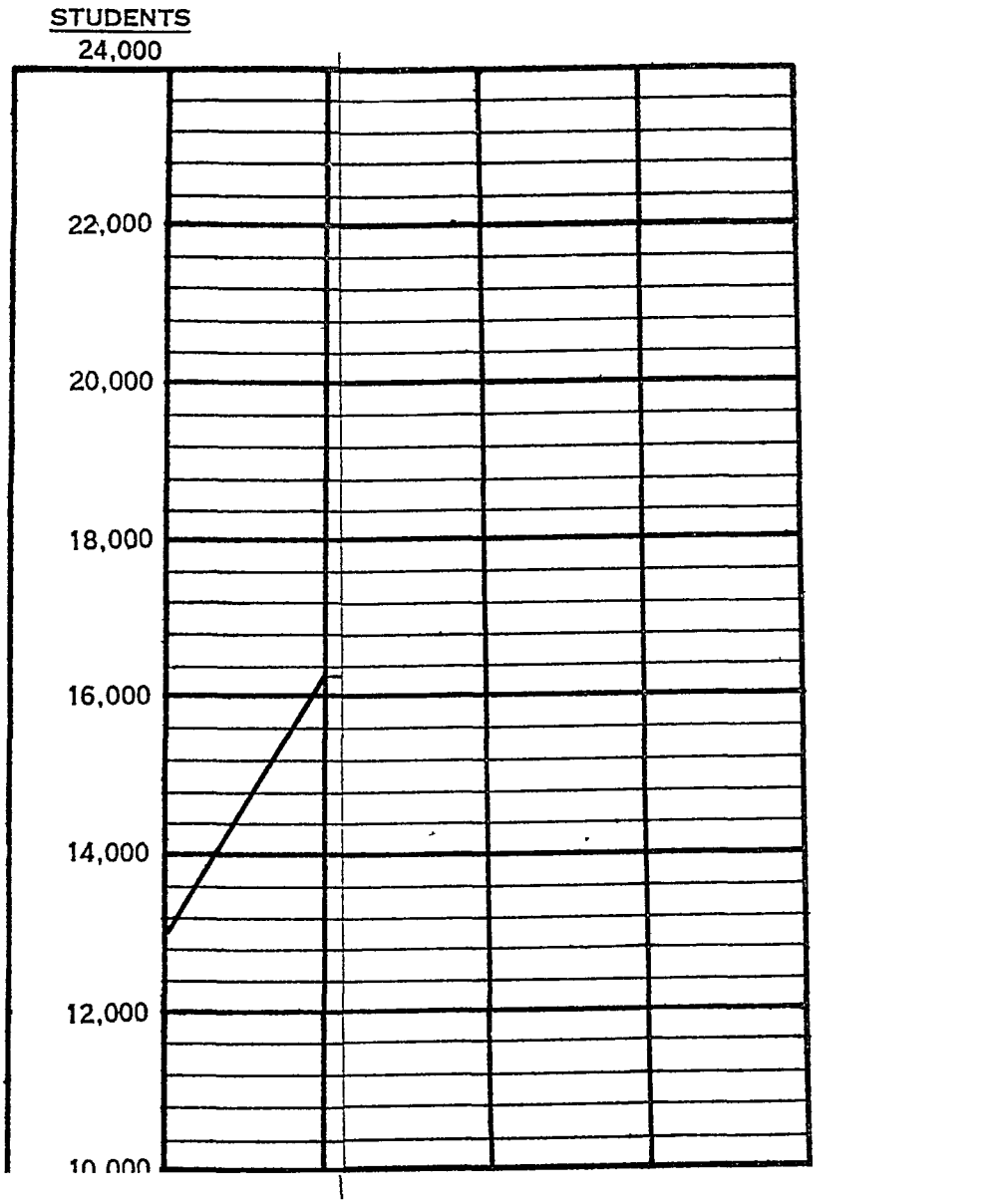
Marwar Teachers' Association.

59. The Association aims at the improvement of the methods, it arranged the conferences, lectures and model lessons and educational exhibitions. It published a magazine "The Marwar Shikshak" and has one hundred and twenty members. The activities of the Association have benefitted the teachers as well as the taught.

Expenditure.

60. The expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 9,89,025 as against Rs. 8,97,119 in the previous year as shown below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Direction .. .. .. .. | Rs. 85,699. |
| 2. A. V. Education .. .. .. .. | Rs. 78,713. |
| 3. Vernacular Education .. .. .. | Rs. 3,32,077. |
| 4. Female Education .. .. .. | Rs. 1,24,134. |
| 5. Grant-in-aid .. .. .. .. | Rs. 1,19,643. |
| 6. Rajput Schools .. .. .. .. | Rs. 1,15,512. |
| 7. Mirpurkhas .. .. .. .. | Rs. 1,865. |
| 8. Teachers Training .. .. .. | Rs. 29,962. |
| 9. Jaswant College .. .. .. .. | Rs. 95,323. |
| 10. College Hostel .. .. .. .. | Rs. 2,851. |
| 11. Darbar High School Boarding House .. .. | Rs. 3,446. |


STUDENTS
24,000
22,000
20,000
18,000
16,000
14,000
12,000
10,000
1929-30
1930-31
1931-
939-40
1940-41
1941-42
1942-43

## 3. Municipalities.

The first Municipal Committee established in the State was in Jodhpur City in 1884 which had all members nominated by the Darbar. The other 9 municipalties in the State are at Pali (1908), Balotra (1915), Phalodi (1915), Didwana (1920), Nagaur (1913), Jalore (1932), Barmer (1932), Bhinmal (1932) and Ladnun (1933). All of these, except Barmer, have a majority of non-official members on the Board, who are nominated by the Government out of penals recommended by the principal communities.

Besides the above regularly constituted municipalities, there are arrangements for sanitation in the towns of Sojat, Merta and Bali, funds for which are provided almost entirely by the Government.

### I. Jodhpur Municipality. Population - 94,736.

Constitution.

2. The Board consists of 38 members as in the preceding year. Out of these, seven were ex-officio members *viz.* the President, the Secretary, the Health Officer, the City Engineer, the City Superintendent of Police, the City Kotwal and the Deputy Director of Public Health.

The Sub Committees were the same as in the previous year *viz.* Buildings Sub-Committee, Finance Sub-Committee, Encroachment Sub-Committee, Sanitation Sub-Committee and Improvement Sub-Committee.

With a view to enable the Board to devote more time for important and urgent work of sanitation, improvement, *etc.* and its time may not be occupied merely in deciding cases, new rules for early disposal of cases were sanctioned under Council Resolution No. 12 dated the 18th August 1938 and a Special Committee of five members was formed for deciding cases.

Board Meetings and cases.

3. The total number of meetings of the Board convened during the year under report was 38 as against 51 of the previous year. Seven meetings were adjourned for want of quorum.

Out of the total number of 286 cases including 98 cases of the last year 112 were decided by the full Board and 123 by the Special Committee of the Board, leaving a balance of 51 cases at the close of the year.

The total number of cases pending before the Secretary and the various Sub-Committees at the commencement of the year was 1,863 and 2,012 were newly instiuted during the year making a total of 3,875 cases. Out of these 2,187 cases were decided leaving a balance of 1,688 cases at the close of the year. Of these cases, the Secretary decided 1,443 cases and the remaining cases were decided by the various Sub-Committees.

4. The number of Hackney carriages during the year under report was 315 as against 298 of the preceding year and these were classed as under:—

| Class. | Number. |
|---|---|
| 1st Class .. .. .. .. .. | 9 |
| 2nd Class .. .. .. .. .. | 84 |
| 3rd Class .. .. .. .. .. | 144 |
| 4th Class .. .. .. .. .. | 78 |

There were 395 licensed hackney carriage drivers in the city at the close of the year under report.

Road Lights & Water Supply.

5. During the year 28 new road lights were installed at important places. Of these 25 were installed outside and 3 inside the city walls. Thus the total number of road lights increased from 1,235 to 1,263.

In order to afford greater facility of water to the public, 332 new water taps were installed by the Public Works Department. Of these, 255 taps were installed inside the city and the remaining 77 were installed outside the city.

Conservancy.

6. The removal of rubbish to the refuse platform, whence it is carried away to the dumping ground, through the conservancy train wagons was regularly and uniformly maintained. The removal of rubbish from areas outside the City gates being hitherto chiefly effected by means of the Municipal rubbish motor lorry though found to be most convenient and sure method in the quick removal of the refuge was, nevertheless, found to be a little more expensive than the old system of removal by carts and buffaloes. To effect an economy the lorry was used sparingly.

Vital Statistics.

7. The number of births registered during the year under report was 2,872 as against 2,909 of the previous year, while the number of deaths recorded was 2,160 as against 2,035 of the preceding year.

Receipts & Expenditure.

8. The actual receipts including the grant in aid during the year under report were Rs. 2,64,790 and the actual expenditure was the same.

Establishment.

9. Rao Bahadur Dr. Onkar Singh continued to be the President of the Board throughout the year under report.

Munshi Zafar Hussain held the post of the Municipal Secretary throughout the year. The Municipal Secretary is the chief executive authority of the Municipality under the general control of the Board.

## II District Municipalities.

10. There are the following 9 Municipalities in the Districts, whose chief functions are to look after sanitation, lighting, and construction of buildings. In cases of construction appeals lie to the Mehkma Khas.

### *Pali Municipality. Population 10,974.*

Constitution.

11. The Board consists of 21 members including the Hakim as President, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon incharge of the dispensary as Vice President, and the Assistant Engineer as ex-officio member, the remaining 18 are non-official members.

Municipal cases.

12. The number of cases at the commencement of the year was 67 while 112 were new institutions, making a total of 179, out of which 132 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 47 cases at the close of the year.

Receipts & Expenditure.

13. The receipts during the year (including the grant-in-aid) were Rs. 4,850 and the expenditure was the same. Nearly the whole of the expenditure was borne by the Government.

*Balotra Municipality. Population 5,601.*

14. The Board consists of 8 non-official members as in the preceding year with the Judicial Superintendent, Balotra, as President, the Hakim, Pachpadra, as Vice President and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon incharge of the Balotra dispensary as an ex-officio member. **Constitution.**

15. The number of cases at the beginning of the year was 52 while 123 cases were newly instituted, making a total of 175. Out of these, 111 cases were decided, leaving a balance of 64 cases at the close of the year. **Municipal cases.**

16 A terminal tax is levied on all imports at the rate of one pice per maund. The receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,809 while the expenditure was Rs. 4,362. **Receipts and Expenditure.**

The Municipality is self-supporting and had a sum of Rs. 26,146 at its credit at the close of the year.

*Didwana Municipality. Population 8,448.*

17. The Board consists of 16 members of whom 13 are representative non-officials, while the Sub-Assistant Surgeon incharge of the dispensary and the Customs Supervisor are ex-officio members with the Hakim as President. **Constitution.**

18. The number of cases at the commencement of the year was 15 and 23 cases were instituted during the year, thus making a total of 38 cases. Out of these, 25 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 13 cases. **Municipal cases.**

19. The receipts during the year under report were Rs. 4,093 while the expenditure was Rs. 2,846. The Municipality is self supporting and had a sum of Rs. 12,120 at its credit at the close of the year. A terminal tax of six pies per maund is levied on all imports with the exception of stone, cement, Khadi, lime, coal and ashes. **Receipts & Expenditure**

*Phalodi Municipality. Population 14,982.*

20. The Board consists of 12 members with the Hakim as President and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon incharge of the dispensary as an ex-officio member. **Constitution.**

21. The number of cases at the commencement of the year was 49 and 177 cases were newly instituted during the year making a total of 226, out of which 209 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 17 cases at the close of the year. **Municipal Cases.**

22. During the year under report the receipts were Rs. 12,354 while the expenditure was Rs. 8,309. The Municipality is a self-supporting one and had a sum of Rs. 42,251 at its credit at the close of the year. A terminal tax at the rate of six pies per maund is levied on all articles except stone, Khadi, firewood and vegetables. **Receipts & Expenditure**

*Jalore Municipality. Population 7,114.*

23. The Board consists of 11 non-official members with the Hakim as the President and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the dispensary as an ex-officio member **Constitution**

Municipal Cases.

24. The total number of cases at the beginning of the year was 28, while 32 cases were newly instituted thus making a total of 60 cases. Out of these, 26 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 34 cases at the close of the year.

Receipts & Expenditure

25. The income during the year under report including the grant-in-aid was Rs. 4,222, while the expenditure was Rs. 2,002. The proposal for making this Municipality wholly self-supporting is under consideration. An import tax at six pies per maund is levied on all articles except stone.

*Barmer Municipality. Population 9,240.*

Constitution.

26. The Board consists of official members only *viz.* the Hakim as President the Sub-Assistant Surgeon incharge of the dispensary, the Circle Inspector of Police, the Head Master of the School and the Customs Supervisor as members. During the year under report a representation was submitted by the Jagirdars and the townsmen that non-official members should be put on the Board. Five seats were therefore allotted to the non-official members by the Government.

Receipts & Expenditure.

27. The receipts during the year under report were Rs. 3,242 while the expenditure was Rs. 2,982. The Municipality is a self-supporting one. A terminal tax is levied on all imports and exports at different rates.

*Nagaur Municipality. Population 13,837.*

Constitution.

28. The Board consists of 13 members nominated by the principal communities, with the Hakim as President and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon incharge of the dispensary as an ex-officio member.

Municipal Cases.

29. The opening balance of the cases at the commencement of the year was 137, while 81 cases were newly instituted making a total of 218. Of these cases, 85 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 133 at the close of the year.

Receipts & Expenditure.

30. The receipts during the year were Rs. 5,966 while the expenditure was Rs. 5,184. An import tax of pies three per maund is levied on all goods. The Municipality is self-supporting and had a sum of Rs. 1,820 at its credit at the close of the year.

*Bhinmal Municipality. Population 6,082.*

Constitution

31. The Board consists of 8 members with the Hakim of Jaswantpura as President; the Sub-Assistant Surgeon incharge of the dispensary acts as Vice President and Executive Officer.

Receipts & Expenditure.

32. A terminal tax of six pies per maund is levied on all imports. The receipts during the year under report were Rs. 3,003 while the expenditure was Rs. 1,506.

*Ladnu Municipality. Population 13,275.*

33. This is the first municipality to be established in a Jagir area. The Board consists of 22 non-official members with the Thakur of Ladnun as President and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon incharge of the dispensary as Secretary and Health Officer.

A terminal tax of six pies per maund is levied on all imports except stone and lime.

## 4. Agriculture Department.

The Agriculture Department continued to remain upto 25th August, 1939 under the charge of Munshi Niranjan Swaroop, B. A., LL. B., Superintendent Hawala who is also working as the Marketing Officer for the Government of Jodhpur, under the control of the Revenue Minister. On the deputation of Munshi Niranjan Swaroop to Famine duties, the Agriculture Department was temporarily placed under the direct control of the Revenue Minister.

Agricultural Farm at Mandore.

2. The Experimental Farm at Mandore forms the basis for research work, the farm being typical of a large tract of Marwar and comprising various kinds of soil commonly found in Marwar. The research work at the Farm and other experiments in the districts by the Field Demonstrators are conducted under the directions of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.

The Agriculture Department was reorganised in the year 1937-38. The Farm Officer was designated as Agriculture Assistant and the Field Demonstrators were placed under his supervision. The question of the expansion of the Department was postponed for a year owing to the acute famine conditions in the whole of Marwar.

Out of the total area of 179·5 acres of the Mandore Farm, 26 acres is enclosed by Pucca walls, and the rest is enclosed by stone slabs and wire fencing. The wall enclosed area is reserved for experiments in valuable crops, and cultivation of vegetables, while the rest is available for dry and wet cultivation and grazing for Farm cattle with rotation and fallow system. The area which is kept under cultivation is enclosed by stone slabs in order to afford effective protection from the ravages of wild animals.

In the year under report about 15 acres of land of the Mandore Farm remained under Rabi crops and 41 acres under kharif crops as against 20 acres and 54 acres respectively of the preceding year. Due to scarcity of rains in the year, followed by a winter frost the crops cultivated and the experiments laid out in the Farm practically failed with no satisfactory results. Experiments in Kharif and Rabi crops such as Wheat, Oats, Barley, Carrot, Ground-nut, Bajra, Linseed, Mangold, Toria, Sarsoon, Safflower and Jowar were carried out in a total area of about 3 acres. Besides, the experiments in making compost manure out of Farm waste and cattle sweeping, as per Indore rain-watered and standard process, were tried with success during this year yielding about 1000 maunds manure for Farm use against 1500 maunds of last year. About 75 maunds of bone char manure was also prepared and it was supplied to the fields after being mixed with the cow dung manure.

Activities.

3. Agriculture implements and seeds of the improved and tried varieties were exhibited at the cattle fairs of Tilwara and Nagaur and at local exhibitions in the districts in order to create an interest in modern methods of farming, the gramophone machine purchased for this department was also used at these fairs and exhibitions for executing rural uplift propaganda.

The Field Demonstrators carried out with a fair amount of success in Parganas of Sojat, Bali, Bilara, and Merta certain schemes received from the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore. The desired amount of success, however, could not be obtained due to failure of rains. Improved varieties of seeds of

Wheat 8 A, Barley, C. 255, Jamnagar Bajra, cotton, ground-nuts and oats were distributed free as well as on Sawai Badi system to the cultivators as an experimental measure through the Field Demonstrators and the Hawala Hawaldars in in the Districts. 1½ maunds of seeds of Jamnagar Bajra, 1 maund cotton, 3 maunds of wheat, 2 maunds of Barley, and 1½ maunds of ground-nuts were distributed free while 204 maunds of wheat 8A seeds, 4 maunds Jamnagar Bajra, 26 maunds cotton, 23 maunds of Barley, 4 maunds of oats and 5 maunds of ground-nuts were distributed on Sawai Badi system during this year under report.

Preparation of Bone-char manure was demonstrated extensively at different places and certain improved implements were practically demonstrated by Field Demonstrators from time to time in their respective circles to the cultivators. Some of these implements were also awarded as prizes to cultivators in appreciation of their good crops.

The scheme of fruit culture remained dormant owing to the failure of rains and unsuitability of the climate of this country.

The Agriculture Assistant inspected from time to time Agriculture Farms attached to the schools in the districts and gave technical advice and suggestions to the Farm Managers.

**Training.**

4. Out of the 10 candidates selected last year for Agriculture training at Mandore Farm, only three successfully completed their training, the remaining having left the class. These successful candidates will be given land to settle and Rs. 1,000 (Rs. 500 recoverable and Rs. 500 irrecoverable) as taccavi next year as the rains have failed this year. 10 more candidates were selected and sent to the Mandore Farm this year for receiving practical training in modern methods of Agriculture for 9 months. During the period of their training this year they showed keen interest in this line of work.

**Exhibition.**

5. The Department organised a Grand Marwar Agricultural Exhibition in March 1939 on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Crown Representative to Jodhpur. At this Exhibition different varieties of improved seeds, manures and implements were exhibited. A Model Farm was also laid out at the Exhibition grounds showing among other things, plants of some cereals, making of compost manure and silage. The Exhibition remained open to the public for 3 days and nearly 25,000 people visited it. The Exhibits were much appreciated by Their Excellencies and the public at large.

**Expenditure & Receipts.**

6. The total expenditure on the Mandore Farm was Rs. 12,440 and on the Field Demonstration in the mofussil Rs. 3,733 against Rs. 12,797 and Rs. 2,524 respectively in the previous year. The receipts out of the sale of Farm produce amounted to Rs. 1,415 and out of Demonstration section Rs. 3 and under Direction and Research nil, the total receipts being Rs. 1,418 against Rs. 2,807 in the preceding year. The fall in revenue was due to failure of rainfall for the last 3 successive years.

The total working cost of the Department was Rs. 20,448 against Rs. 19,396 in the previous year.

The Department of Agriculture is not one of the revenue earning departments but it exists for ameliorating the conditions of the agriculturists who form a major portion of the population of Marwar. The cost of working was approximately 14 times the receipts as against 7 times in the previous year.

Marketing Board.

The surveys which were under taken last year are still in progress.

Some development work has also been done. Negotiations were conducted and completed for starting a Ghee Grading station at Barmer. But as a number of cattle died owing to famine and others emigrated, the proposal was dropped to be taken up next year.

The Department has made arrangements for the import of Agmark products such as ghee and rice and proper stores are now arranged for retailing these.

Legislation for the grading and standardisation of local produce and for the regulation of markets has been proposed and is under the consideration of the Government.

Negotiations have been conducted with wool merchants with a view to take preliminary steps for grading wool and to organise an association of wool merchants.

The Revenue Minister accompanied by the Marketing Secretary attended the Ministers' Conference on agricultural marketing held in November 1938 in Delhi.

The Department participated in the Marwar Agricultural Exhibition, held in March, 1939 and sent wool samples for exhibition in London at the request of the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research, Delhi.

The Department supplied regularly all kinds of information called for by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, throughout the year.

The following officers of the Government of India Marketing Department visited the State officially and were given all the assistance they needed in their work by the Marketing Secretary.

1. Mr. A. M. Livingstone .. Agricultural Marketing Adviser.
2. Mr. D. N. Khurody .. Senior Marketing Officer.
3. Mr. H. S. Lodhi .. Assistant Marketing Officer.

The total expenditure on this branch was Rs. 1,061.

## 5. Devasthan Dharampura Department.

Administration.

Rao Raja Abhey Singh was the Officer-in-charge of the Department throughout the year under the control of the Comptroller of Stables.

2. The Devasthan Dharampura Department manages the following institutions:—

1. Shri Jarejiji Anath Ashram.
2. Shri Jarejiji Raj Vilas.
3. Edward Relief Fund.
4. Dharampura (Charities).
5. Devasthan (Temples).
6. Ceremonies.

Shri Jarejiji Anath Ashram.

3. This institution is situated at a considerable distance from the Jalori Gate in healthy surroundings and is open to poor, destitutes and orphans of both sexes. The inmates of the Ashram are well fed and clad. They are also served with special diets on festivals and ordinarily once a month. Besides, milk is given to those who require it. Arrangements in some cases are likewise made for those who are addicted to and cannot remain without opium. During this year an orphan baby of about two months received from the Windham Hospital was admitted and nursed at the Ashram with special care. There were 25 inmates in the beginning of the year but the number rose to 60 at its close which marked an unprecedented increase in the number of inmates at this institution.

The total cost incurred on maintenance of this institution amounted to Rs. 4,186 as against Rs. 4,102 in the preceding year.

Shri Jaswant Jarejiji Raj Vilas

4. Close to the Railway Station and adjacent to the Dak Bungalow is the Jarejiji Raj Vilas which is widely known as Jaswant Serai and is a very beautiful site. 21,225 passengers and tourists were accommodated free of charge availing of free light and water during the year under report against 21,408 in the last year.

Just in front of this Serai there is another block known as Raj Bhawan which has in all 140 houses and shops to let out on fixed rent and bid system. The total rent amounted to Rs. 12,403 as compared with Rs. 12,324 in the previous year. Its management cost Rs. 5,517 as against Rs. 4,383 in the preceding year.

The temple of Shri Raj Ranchorji which is situated on an elevated place commands a very picturesque sight directly in front of the Railway Station. A sum of Rs. 3,040 was spent for its management as in the preceding year.

Edward Relief Fund.

5. Under this head those helpless persons of superior class and Pardanashin ladies received stipend who by reason of their physical infirmity or respectability are obliged to seek aid for their maintenance. The distressed families of the demised state servants are also maintained likewise. 764 such pensioners were maintained at an expense of Rs. 35,796 as against 722 costing Rs. 34,886 in the previous year.

Dharampura(Charities)

6. The maintenance allowance under this head is granted to old, infirm and destitute persons including non-pardanashin ladies. 526 persons were in receipt of these charities as against 426 in the preceding year. Rs. 21,525 were paid against Rs. 18,033 in the previous year.

Grants to Gaushalas, Piaos, Ayurvedic Aushdhalayas and the cost of grain spent on feeding pigeons and ants and for certain *Dans* e. g. Kidinagra, Kanmuthi, Nitdan, Masdan, Tuladan etc. and the purchase of Railway tickets and charities to certain Sadhus came to a total of Rs. 25,566 against Rs. 20,579 spent in the preceding year.

During the year under report Virishthiawahan, Japs and Sahastra Ghats for rains were also performed which involved a considerable expenditure.

Devasthan (Grants to Temples.)

7. The number of religious institutions which received grants-in-aid besides principal temples such as Rasik Behariji, Murlimanoharji, Raj Ranchorji and Chawanda Mataji came to 432 against 412 in the preceding year for which Rs. 24,295 were spent as against Rs. 23,326 during the last year.

For certain grants to temples Rs. 8,859 were also spent during the year under report as against Rs. 9,936 in the previous year. The work of inventories of the temple properties remained in progress.

Ceremonies.

8. The total expenditure for rituals and religious ceremonies amounted to Rs. 791 as compared with Rs. 2,110 during the last year. The Shradhpaksha having fallen in the next year has resulted in the considerable decrease in this year's expenditure.

## 6. Walter Krit Rajput Hitkarni Sabha.

Constitution.

The Walter Krit Sabha of Jodhpur is a branch of the All Rajputana Sabha established in 1888 under the presidentship of Col. Walter, the then Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana. The local Committee of the Sabha consists of the following under the control of the Home Minister:—

1. Thakur Nahar Singhji of Auwa.
2. Thakur Bhairon Singhji of Khejarla.
3. Thakur Sher Singhji of Balunda.
4. Thakur Aidan Singhji of Pal.
5. Thakur Hem Singhji.
6. Rao Raja Indar Singhji.

Object.

2. The object of the Sabha is to promote the social advancement of all classes of Rajputs and Charans by regulating the expenses in marriages, funeral ceremonies, etc. Contravention of the rules of the Sabha is dealt with by the Local Committee and is punishable by fines subject to appeal to the Mehkma Khas.

Breaches of the rules of the Sabha.

3. During this year 146 marriages were reported, 139 among the Rajputs and 7 amongst the Charans against 243 amongst the Rajputs and 8 amongst the Charans in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the cases of breach of rules of the Sabha during the year.

| No | Particulars. | Opening balance. | Institutions. | Total. | Disposal | Closing balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Against age limit. | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| 2 | Against scale of expenses in marriage. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 3 | Against Tyag Rules. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | Against Tika Rules. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 |
| 5 | Re-marriage during life time of first wife. | 5 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| 6 | Taking more men in Barat than the prescribed number. | .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 7 | Giving up betrothal and marrying another. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | Performing Mosars (death feasts) against rules. | 5 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 2 |
| 9 | Reet money. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | Miscellaneous. | 8 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 9 |

Receipt and Expenses.

The total receipts during the year came to Rs. 2,506 and expenditure to Rs. 2,503 as against Rs. 1,794 and Rs. 2,302 respectively in the preceding year.

## 7. The Archaeological Department & Sumer Public Library.

Administration.

Pandit Bisheshwarnath Reu was the Superintendent of the Department during the year, under the control of the Public Works Minister.

Due to increase in the work a post of cycle sowar was created during the year.

Archaeological Section. 1. (Protected Monuments).

The Buildings in Sursagar garden except the Tulaka Chabutra were given to the Education Department for occupation.

Rs. 600 were spent through the Public Works Department for the repairs to Amar Singhji's cenotaph, Rs. 535 to Appaji-ki-Chhatri and Rs. 804 to Sursagar buildings, Marble Cenotaph and Nagaur fort.

2. (Letters copied).

Two letters were copied during the year, one of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of the Punjab seeking advice from Maharaja Man Singhji of Marwar about the safeguard of India and the other of Maharana Sangram Singh II of Mewar addressed to Maharaja Ajit Singhji of Marwar congratulating him for getting removed Jazia and other religious taxes levied on the Hindus.

Treasure Trove.

56 Akheshahi coins were deciphered and a Jain image of 16th century A. D. found at Dhansa after examination was handed over to the Jains of that place for worship.

Tours.

The Superintendent attended the Indian History Congress at Allahabad and the Historical Records Commission at Poona and read Papers there. He also visited the Jalore and Nagaur forts.

Sardar Museum.

264 new exhibits were added to the Museum collection including 3 life size oil paintings of Jodhpur rulers, 7 coins of different periods, 61 mounted local birds and 193 photographs of monuments and buildings of Marwar.

Visitors.

The total number of visitors was 2,23,734 against 1,99,176 of the last year giving an average of 831 persons per working day.

Historical Section.

The History of Marwar in Hindi Part I from Rao Sihaji to Maharaja Bhim Singhji has been published and is available @ Rs. 5 each. The second part, 256 pages of which have also been printed, will be out soon.

The following articles were published during the year:—

| Name of articles | Where published |
|---|---|
| 1. Rajputs | XIX Congresso Internazional Degli Orientalisti, Roma. |
| 2. Another letter of Maharaja Abhai Singhji of Marwar. | Proceedings of the XV Indian Historical Records Commission, Poona |
| 3. Letter exchanged between Emperor Aurangzeb & his son prince Muhamad Akbar. | Indian History Congress, Allahabad. |

11 copies of khaits were supplied to certain persons on payment of Rs. 134.

**Pustak Prakash (Manuscript Library).**

Editing of the 6 cantos of "Ajitodaya" has been completed and a fairly corrected copy of "Bhim Prabandh" was made.

Copies of 9 manuscripts were obtained for the Pustak Prakash.

Copies of 5 manuscripts were supplied to certain persons on payment.

**Chandu Panchang (Calendar).**

The committee of the local astronomers pointed out the need of taking special precaution in future with regard to the preparation of the panchang to get it corrected.

Royalty (Rs 100) of V. S. 1996 was realised and proofs of V. S. 1997 were corrected and sent to the publisher.

**Sumer Public Library & Free Reading Room.**

The number of books added to the library was 713 making the total from 13,846 to 14,558 (both inclusive). 152 new deposit accounts were opened and 127 closed leaving a balance of 678 depositors.

The number of books issued was 15,866 against 14,607 of the last year.

The total attendance to the Library Reading Room was 7,182 against 6,330 of the last year.

## 8. Jawahir Khana and Mint Department.

**Administration.**

Mr. Rangraj Chand Bhandari held charge of the Department throughout the year under the control of the Home Minister. There was no change in the personnel of the Custody Committee and as in the last year it consisted of the following members:—

1. Thakur Madho Singhji. *Home Minister*
2. Mr. Rangraj Chand Bhandari.
3. Maharaj Shri Anop Singhji.
4. Khan Rehmatullah Khanji.

**Functions.**

2. (a) The Jawahir Khana Department supervises the preparation of the ornaments for Their Highnesses, keeps record of the State jewellery and deals with the preparation of valuable presentation articles to other States on ceremonial occasions.

(b) The Mint is open for coining gold Mohars, stamping of silver, minting of copper pice, testing and weighing of bullion and articles made thereof, preparation of seals and badges and undertaking auction of valuable articles belonging to other Departments.

**Progress Report.**

3. The number of articles in stock at Neniji-ki-Haveli, Jawahir Khana Office, Jodhpur has been supplemented and enlarged during the year by addition of silver Thals, Cups, Taslas, Kalas, Jharas, etc.

**Weights and Measures.**

4. The work of this section is both satisfactory and progressive. During the year under report 11,131 stamped weights and measures were issued to the public. 18 cases of using unstamped weights and measures were instituted and were compounded departmentally.

Silver weighing 3,21,472 was stamped and 3,974 mohars, 152 half mohars, 101 quarter mohars and 2,44,648 copper coins were minted.

**Cases of deceit.**

During the year under review, 6 cases of mixing more alloy in gold and silver were instituted and 7 were disposed off including 3 of the previous year.

## 9. Animal Husbandry Department.

Dr. C. J. Fernandes held charge of the Department as Director under the control of the Home Minister throughout the year. The Department is subdivided into the following:—

1. The Live Stock Improvement Section.
2. The Model Dairy Farm & Research Station.
3. The disease control section with the Veterinary Investigation Laboratory.
4. The Cattle Fairs.
5. The Grass Farms. This has been transferred to the Forests Department since August, 1939.
6. The Home for Stray Dogs. This was transferred from the Police Department to this Department during May, 1939.

(1) Live Stock Improvement Section.

2. It concerns itself mainly with the improvement of cattle breed in villages and encouragement in maintaining better stock, and awakening interest through fairs, shows and demonstrations. During the year under report out of the 50 Nagauri Bull calves reared at the Cattle Farm, Nagaur and 145 Bull-calves and heifers of Tharparkar and Sanchori breeds at the Jodhpur Cattle breeding and Research station respectively, 23 Nagauri and 17 Tharparkar bulls were distributed free to selected cattle breeders who have been bound over to abide by the departmental rules regarding their maintenance and service. Their selected progeny will be duly registered and vaccinated against rinderpest at State expense.

Six calves possessing typical characteristics of Nagauri breed were bred at the Farm. The 20 bulls kept at the 5 different centres of cattle in the City of Jodhpur were usefully utilised by the local cattle owners for improving the breed of their cattle.

Marwari Horse.

3. In addition to the two stallions already in service, two more Marwari stallions possessing all the characteristics of the breed were purchased during the year under report and they are stationed at Barmer, Nagaur, Bali and Sojat for breeding purposes. A further step in improving the horse breed was taken up by establishing a Stud Farm at Bali with a nucleus of 8 brood mares that were kindly placed at the disposal of the Department by the Sardar Rissala.

(2) Improvement of Sheep Breed and Wool Industry.

4. Experimental work with regard to breeding of improved type of sheep has been continued by distributing 24 Hissar dale rams of the Merino Bikaneri Breed among Jagirdars and other willing sheep breeders on usual departmental conditions. 30 such dale rams more were imported from the Government Cattle Farm Hissar during the year under report. These rams have been reared to maturity at the Cattle Breeding Research Station, Jodhpur. All of them would have been distributed but for famine conditions prevailing.

At the close of the year, order for two rams of Merino breed from Australia was placed with Messrs. Julius Gove & Co., Bombay.

Goat Breeding

5. A herd, comprising 10 bucks and 38 does of Kamori breed purchased from Sind during the year under report, was reared at the Cattle Breeding Research Station, Jodhpur. This breed of goats is reputed to be heavy milkers and producers of good hair. To encourage breeding of this type of goats, five bucks and 25 does have already been distributed free among willing breeders on departmental restrictions.

Camel Breeding.

6. To improve the camel breed, six he-camels were purchased at Tilwara Cattle Fair. They were distributed among the deserving camel breeders, free on departmental conditions.

The Brahmni Bulls segregation Depot.

7. Over 700 Brahmni bulls caught during the previous two years were maintained and well-looked after. Due to scarcity of grazing at Sampa Jor, they were shifted to Palri Jor which had adequate facilities of water and grazing.

All India Cattle Show at New Delhi.

8. This Department participated in the All-India Cattle Show which was held at New-Delhi during February, 1939. Six cows, six bullocks and five bulls were exhibited by this Department. Great appreciation was extended to them for their typical characteristics of Nagauri breed. The trophies awarded at the show for these exhibits were:—

1. The Sikar Challenge Cup for the best Nagauri Cow in the Show.
2. The Jodhpur Challenge Cup for the best pair of Nagauri Bullocks.
3. The Jodhpur Challenge Cup for the best animal of Nagauri Breed.

The Jodhpur Cattle Show.

9. During March, 1939, this Department organized the Jodhpur Cattle Show. The layout of the Show was most modern. Cattle of Nagauri, Tharparkar, Kankrej and Gir breeds, camels and horses of Marwari breed, rams, sheep and goats comprised the main exhibits at this Exhibition. Besides, a Demonstration stall exhibiting the various activities of the Department was put up along with the Poultry show, which was allowed from Sardarsamand by kind permission of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. The Exhibition was opened by His Excellency the Crown Representative and the Governor General of India. Their Excellencies accompanied by His Highness and the Viceregal party were greatly impressed with the Live-stock exhibited there. Mrs. G. V. B. Gillan was pleased to give away the prizes for the best animals.

The prizes as tokens of the appreciation of their live-stock infused confidence in the breeders who have taken up breeding operations on scientific lines in their own villages, according to departmental instructions.

The Model Dairy and Cattle breeding research Station.

10. The Dairy Farm supplies milk, butter and cream to the Government institutions and the Public. General health of the livestock remained good throughout the year. There were 251 animals at the end of the year as against 155 of the last year.

The new buildings of the Dairy Farm were partially complete. The cattle were shifted to the new cattle yard where they had better hygienic surroundings and facilities. The main building for the Dairy work could not be made use of as the fittings and equipment were not completed.

In order to ensure supply of T. B. free milk to the consumers, all the Dairy cattle were subjected to Tuberculin Test. The Dairy now deals in 700 lbs. milk per day. The average supply of butter and cream per day is 7 lb. and 12 lb. respectively.

The Model Dairy Farm and the Cattle Breeding Research Station are being worked as single unit as they are interdependent. The Dairy Farm serves as a clearing agent for the by-products ( Dairy Produce ) of the Cattle Breeding Research Section. The aim of this Section is to breed and rear the typical progeny of Tharparker and Sanchori ( Kankrej ) Breeds for Dairy purposes.

**Receipts and Expenditure.**

11. The total expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 48,253 as against Rs. 37,053 of the last year, and the receipts were Rs. 23,560 as against Rs. 23,872 in 1937-38. Excess expenditure is accounted for by famine conditions which raised prices of fodder and grain abnormally high.

The Farm maintains two motor delivery vans and two deliverv cycles.

**Hospitals and Dispensaries in Jodhpur.**

12. (*1*) *Seth Tulsidas Veterinary Hospital:*—Seth Tulsidas Veterinary Hospital is under a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon assisted by another Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. They attend to the animals of Government institutions such as the Zoological Gardens at Balsamand, Sursagar, the Agricultural Farm at Mandor, Chopasni, the State Dairy, the Central Jail, the Sardar-Samand, the Municipality, *etc.*, besides the animals of the public. A number of stockmen and dressers are trained at the Hospital to take up their duties in those capacities.

During the year under report, 59 in-door and 3,040 fresh cases of out-door patients were treated. Daily average attendance of patients was 51·6 %. 72 major and 278 minor operations were performed. Number of cases treated at Sardarsamand was 2,019 and at the two Cattle Fairs it was 485.

(*2*) *Palace Veterinary Dispensary:*—One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon is attached to the State Stables & Personal Stables of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. He treated 6,533 animals during the year, as against 7,000 animals last year, the daily average being 20.

**District Veterinary Hospitals.**

13. The year opened with 6 Veterinary Hospitals and one Touring Dispensary. Three more hospitals at Pali, Phalodi and Jalore ware added during the year under report.

These hospitals have been controlling animal diseases, rendering veterinary aid and imparting advice to the owners of livestock on scientific principle of breeding, care and management of livestock and the measures to be adopted in preventing infectious and contagious diseases, whether virus or microbic in their origin. They also serve as centres of live-stock improvement work in the districts. Special attention was devoted to castration of inferior males which included he-goats, rams, horses and bull-calves. The average attendance at these hospitals was Nagaur 21·7, Sanchore 30·0, Barmer 26·7, Sojat 21·0, Makrana 24·3, Bali 25·5, Pali 18·3, Phalodi 23·5, Jalore 23·5. In all about 652 villages were visited by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in charge of the various hospitals.

Animals treated.

14. 97,092 animals in all were treated during the period under review as against 71,400 of the last year. 296 major and 878 minor operations were performed as against 58 and 110 operations respectively in the preceding year. 520 cases of contageous, specific and infectious diseases *i. e.* Foot and Mouth, Rabies, Sheep-pox, Equine-influenza, Contageous Exanthimatus, Fowl-Cholera and Surra were treated as in-door patients.

Out-breaks.

15. Rinderpest in the Districts of Sojat, Sanchore and Merta, Anthrax at Nagaur and Pali, Surra among camels in Jalore district, were encountered. Almost all districts suffered from a wave of Foot and Mouth Disease.

The Veterinary staff visited 652 villages and treated 6,808 contageous and 5,272 non-contageous diseases, thus showing an average of 946 cases treated on tour as against 400 cases treated per month, in the previous year.

The staff attended to 142 outbreaks of contageous diseases as against 28 outbreaks in the previous year. During tour the staff also performed 708 castrations on scrub bulls. The preventive and curative inoculations of 3,290 against Anthrax and 17,116 inoculations against Rinderpest with Goat Virus, were performed as against 2,174 of Goat Virus inoculations done during the previous year. The Goat Virus inoculations were conducted with the Virus prepared locally at Bali, Desuri, Sojat and Sanchore districts with very encouraging and satisfactory results.

Veterinary Investigation Laboratory.

16. The Veterinary Investigation Laboratory was engaged in the diagnosis of various diseases by microscopical cultural and biological tests of blood and paristological specimens and by conducting post-mortem examinations. As much of the material for investigation into the obscure disease of special nature has to be collected in the field, the Veterinary Investigation Officer did also out-door work for the purpose.

During the year 210 blood smears as against 128 in the previous year, 32 pathological specimens, and 28 parasitological specimens were examined, and 62 post mortem examinations were conducted. 123 aerobic and 123 anaerobic cultural tests were also carried out. One specimen for medicolegal purposes was analysed at the request of the Police Department.

The following are a few of the diseases to which special attention was paid during the year.

*Among Cattle and Buffaloes.*

1. Warble fly pest
2. Actinomycosis
3. Horn Cancer
4. Nasal Granuioma
5. Xerophotholmia
6. Ephymeral fever
7. Renal Calculi

*Among Sheep and Goats.*

8. Distomiasis
9. Hydatid disease
10. Goat-pox
11. Contageous ecthyma
12. Sarcocystis tenalla
13. Intestinal Coccidiosis

*Poultry.*

14. Roup

15. Ranikhet or New Castle disease.

Preparation of Biological Products.

17. With the available facilities at present only the preparation of Goat Adapted Virus was taken up and its preparation was continued at the Veterinary Investigation Laboratory. 123 brews comprising 19,125 doses of Goat Virus were manufactured and used for inoculating the cattle and buffaloes to give a lasting immunity against Rinderpest. The cost of production of Virus amounted to Rs. 850 against Rs. 4,462 which would have been the cost if the Virus produced had been purchased from outside Laboratories, thus effecting a saving of Rs 3,612. The other biological products were purchased from Mysore Serum Institute, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar and Haffkein Institute, Bombay at a cost of Rs. 828.

Veterinary Training.

18. Of the four stipendiaries, two continued their studies at the Bombay Veterinary College and the other two at the Bihar Veterinary College, Patna.

The Mewar Darbar were pleased to send Mr. Ranbir Singh to the Model Dairy Farm and he received the necessary training in Dairy Farming.

Cattle Fairs.

19. During the year under report only two Cattle Fairs were held, one at Nagaur during February, 1939, and the other at Tilwara during March, 1939. The Parbatsar Fair had to be dropped on account of complete failure of rains. These fairs were well-organised and their special features *viz.* the Industrial Exhibition, the Propaganda and Demonstration Staff of the Animal Husbandry Department and similar Shows of the Agriculture and the Health Department, were the centres of culture and education for the rural population. Fodder depots for the facilities of the breeders and dealers were opened and efficient water arrangements were made as usual at each Fair. Adequate arrangements for Veterinary aid were made available by putting up of Temporary Hospital. The prevailing Famine conditions reduced the number of cattle inwarded this year as compared to that of the previous year by 1 to 4 at Nagaur and 2 to 3 at Tilwara, as a result of the migration of cattle from Marwar to neighbouring States. The total cash receipts of the Nagaur Fair were Rs. 4,230 and that of Tilwara Fair were Rs. 27,665.

The Home for Stray Dogs.

20. This institution was transferred from the Police Department to this Department during May, 1939. Dogs are the chief reservoir of Rabies Virus. They transmit Rabies to man and animals by biting them. To avoid this menace of Rabies and to remove the Public nuisance the stray dogs in the Jodhpur city are caught and stationed at the Home for Stray Dogs. The Home affords accommodation for about 200 dogs and the average number of dogs was 125 per day

Jodhpur Society for prevention of cruelty to animals.

21. The Society came into existence under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, the Presidentship of Col. G. V. B. Gillan, C. I. E., Resident Western Rajputana States, while the Director, Animal Husbandry Department was the Honorary Secretary of the Society. His Highness was pleased to sanction a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,200 per annum to the Society for three years and a lump sum donation of Rs. 800 for the year. In order to enlist the sympathy and financial support from the general public towards this charitable cause an appeal on behalf of the Society was issued.

The Seth Tulsidas Veterinary Hospital has been declared as Infirmary. A Chief Inspector is appointed in order to detect the cruelty cases in the City. Charity boxes were placed at the State Hotel, Sardar Club, Railway European Institute, Seth Tulsidas Veterinary Hospital and non-official Members' Club. A few temporary cattle sheds were also put up in the premises of the Infirmary to accommodate the cruelty cases.

General.

22. Mr. P. J. Kerr, Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India paid a visit to Jodhpur during April 1939 in connection with the official recognition of the local Sanchori (Kankrej) breed of cows. Rao Bahadur V. R. Phadke, Officiating Director, Veterinary Services Sind, also visited Jodhpur in August.

## 10. Co-operative Department.

Administration.

Sardar Sohan Singh held charge of Department throughout the year, the Department being under the control of the Revenue Minister.

Function and Constitution.

2. The Department has been created for the administration of the Co-operative Societies Act which aims at the amelioration of the economic condition of the people.

Establishment.

3. The field establishment consists of the Registrar, one Inspector and five Sub-Inspectors one of whom is in the charge of the societies in the Retroceded Area.

Rainfall and Agricultural Conditions.

4. A study of the comparative figures of rainfall in the districts where co-operative societies are working offers interesting material for nature study and the tendency of rainfall. Bilara, Sojat and Bali with an average of about 19" received 6·46", 5·40" and 11·20" this year against 5·10", 20·21" and 20·20" of last year. Jaitaran, Merta, Parbatsar and Pali with approximately an equal average of about 17" received 2·78", 4·48", 5" and 9·39" respectively. The extraordinary departures and deficits from the averages have dealt a blow to the peasantry and cattle wealth of Marwar from which it may be hard to recover before a decade. To meet the situation the Government undertook extensive relief measures as have not been heard of in the history of Marwar. They combated the famine on all sides and in all respects. Cheap and free grass and grain depots, facilities in emigration, arrangements for grazing facilities in other States and Provinces, arrangements for drinking water, stopping of execution of decrees and issue of Taccavi loans were the chief measures adopted to face the calamity. There were no crops in the dry and single cropped areas. In the double cropped areas sowings of both Kharif and Rabi were restricted and the out-turn of the irrigated areas was satisfactory.

Visit of Lala Bal Kishan P. C. S.

5. An important feature of the year was the visit of Lala Bal Kishan P. C. S., Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi who was specially invited to scrutinise the work so far done, to report whether the movement was being conducted on right lines, to prepare a comprehensive programme for the future and to submit complete advice on the nature and extent of the monetary commitments devolving on the State.

His report bears out that loans are being advanced cautiously, repayments are satisfactory; shares are big and enough provision is made for thrift; loans are generally advanced for crop purposes and cattle; societies are being registered cautiously; the movement is catching ground; the members were found to be well taught and the work on the whole is done on sound lines.

Constitution and Working of Societies.

6 (*A*) *Agricultural Societies.*—There are 22 societies with 318 members. They borrowed Rs. 14,124 from the Government and repaid Rs. 3,630 giving a percentage of Rs. 25·5. Interest due on the Government loans was paid punctually. Loans are advanced for raising of crops and for cattle only. Rs. 907 in cash and 141 maunds of grain were collected by the members towards shares and seed requirements. Accounts of these societies are recorded by the Sub-Inspectors.

7. (*B*) *Non-Agricultural Societies.*—There are 16 non-agricultural societies with 516 members. The two purely thrift societies and 6 thrift and credit societies did not borrow any loan from the Government. They are working with self-acquired funds. These societies are based on compulsory savings system. They are working in the Medical Department, the Darbar High School, the Jaswant College, the Central Jail and the State Hotel. One society is working amongst the Kayastha community of Jodhpur City. The Medical Department society is the biggest with 178 members who monthly save Rs. 317 at an average.

Two societies of the Mochies (Shoe-makers) at Pali and Sojat, one of the Silawats of Makrana and 5 of the Regars have 129 members. These societies borrowed Rs. 5,879 from the Government and repaid Rs. 3,612 giving 61 percentage. Interest due for the 12 months was paid to the Government. These societies have a great future.

There is extensive scope for different kinds of co-operative activities in the urban area and about these Lala Bal Kishan also made a specific mention in both of his reports.

**Other activities.**

8. The Department always took a leading part in Rural Exhibitions. In one society 60 cakes of soap were distributed for the use of members' children; also the common well was disinfected. Preaching was given to the people to keep their houses and bodies clean. In two villages the members co-operatively deepened a village Nadi and common well. In three villages, in the Windham Hospital and the Central Jail 5 Adult Schools are running for the benefit of the members. No fees are charged.

In four societies the members collected 141 maunds of grain for their future requirements. In two societies in Bilara Pargana 32 members collected their respective Bigori (Land Revenue) in a lump sum of Rs. 1,700 and credited into the Hakumat without inviting the Amin for the purpose.

**Cost to Government**

9. The cost to Government on this beneficient department amounted to Rs. 20,913 against Rs. 12,596 last year.

CHAPTER V.

# Administrative Departments.

## 1. Judicial Departments.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Minister-in-charge* .. | Rai Bahadur Lala Kanwar Sain, M. A., Bar-at-Law. | Administration. |
| *Chief Judge, Chief Court.* | Lala Nawal Kishore, M. A., LL. B. | |
| *Puisne Judge No. 1, Chief Court.* | Muhta Ranjit Mal, B. A., LL. B. | |
| *Puisne Judge No. II, Chief Court.* | Lala Sukhdeo Narain, B. A., LL. B. | |

Introduction.

1. The beginnings of a regular judicial system in the State go as far back as 1837, when the appointment of a British Political Agent at Jodhpur led to the establishment of an original Civil and Criminal Court in that year and a Court of Appeal four years later. But no appreciable advance was made till the reign of Maharaja Shri Jaswant Singhji Sahib Bahadur. He established in 1882 a Board of Administration (called the Mehkma Khas), created fresh courts, introduced statutory laws and brought the Judicial powers of the leading Jagirdars into line with those of the State Courts after a proper definition and classification thereof.

2. In the first decade of the present century, the Judicial machinery of the State consisted of 31 Darbar Courts and 45 Jagirdars' Courts. The Mehkma Khas was the highest Judicial tribunal and exercised full powers of revision and control over all the subordinate Courts and was practically the final Court of Appeal in both Civil and Criminal cases, its capital sentences and decisions in Jagir, adoption and other important cases being alone subject to confirmation by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

3. The next important step in the development of the Judicial system was the establishment of the Chief Court in 1912, to which nearly all the powers of Mehkma Khas were transferred, besides original jurisdiction in suits of the value of over Rs. 10,000. The entire Judicial system was re-organised at the same time; the State was divided into four circles with a Judicial Superintendent in-charge of each Circle, the powers of all the Courts were properly defined, and rules regarding the examination and enrolment of Vakils were introduced for the first time.

4. A further reorganization of the Department was effected in 1924. The District and Sessions Courts took the place of the Foujdari and Civil Courts and the Court of Sardars; and the Courts of Naib Hakims were created for the first time. Since 1924, the jurisdiction of the Courts, both original and appellate, has been considerably modified.

Present Judicial system.

5. Besides the Chief Court, there were the following Courts, of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in the State at the close of the year under report.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. District and Sessions Courts .. .. .. .. .. | 4 |
| 2. Courts of Judicial Superintendents and District Magistrates .. .. | 5 |
| 3. Additional Judicial Superintendent and District Magistrate (temporary).. | 1 |
| 4. Court of Small Causes .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| 5. District Magistrate (and Chief Executive Officer) Retroceded Area .. | 1 |
| 6. Hakims' Courts (including that of Joint Kotwal No. 1) .. .. | 22 |
| 7. Additional Joint Kotwal No. 1 .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| 8. Special Magistrate (Temporary) .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| 9. Naib Hakims' Courts (including that of Joint Kotwal No. 2 and the Police Magistrate) .. .. .. .. .. .. | 14 |
| 10. Second Class Magistrate (and Tehsildar) Sendra .. .. .. | 1 |
| 11. Honorary Court .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| 12. Thikana Courts of the 1st Class .. .. .. .. | 23 |
| 13. Thikana Courts of the 2nd Class .. .. .. .. | 10 |
| 14. Thikana Courts of the 3rd Class .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| | 87 |

The Judicial Officers in all the Courts except the following are invested with both Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction.

The Court of Small Causes is a purely Civil Court. The District Magistrate of the Retroceded area and the Second Class Magistrate at Sendra have criminal powers only. The Honorary Court has no Civil powers except for disposing of the cases that were pending in November 1936, when the Small Causes Court was established.

Revenue Courts.

6. There are separate Courts for Revenue cases. The Naib Hakims, the Hakims and the Judicial Superintendents are invested with the powers of Revenue Courts.

Retroceded Area.

With effect from April 1, 1938, 24 villages which were previously administered by the Government of India were retroceded to the Jodhpur State. For purposes of civil jurisdiction, these villages were placed under the Sojat Hakumat. For purposes of criminal jurisdiction the Chief Executive Officer for these villages was appointed a District Magistrate, and the Tehsildar was appointed as a Magistrate with Second Class powers.

The period for the retention of the Court of the Additional City Kotwal was extended by one year with effect from the 1st September, 1939.

The life of the temporary court of the Additional Joint Kotwal No. 1 was also extended for a further period of six months from 1st July, 1939.

The temporary Special Magistrate's court which was established in March 1938 ceased to exist with effect from 1st January 1939.

For the trial of Hindu Muslim Riot cases, a temporary Special Magistrate's Court was established, which worked for about two months (from July to August).

With effect from 30th August 1939 an additional Hakim Jodhpur was appointed temporarily for 2 months and invested with powers under section 30 of the Marwar Criminal Procedure Code, to try certain cases relating to Counterfeiting the King's Coin.

The Naib Hakim Jodhpur was appointed ex-officio Additional Joint Kotwal No. 2 in addition to his own duties with effect from April, 1939.

The Courts of Naib Hakims were created at Desuri, Bali and Didwana, in the months of May, June and July 1939 respectively.

On account of severe famine in Marwar this year extensive relief measures were adopted and the Hakims were relieved of their normal duties and put in charge of the Parganas as District Famine Officers. As a consequence of this arrangement the Naib Hakims were invested with enhanced powers on both the Criminal and Civil sides, and they were authorised to try suits upto the value of Rs. 500 (vide Mehkma Khas Order dated 17-8-1939).

On being released from the management of the Court of Wards, Thikana Riyan was invested with 3rd Class Judicial powers in December, 1938.

Under Ijlas-i-Khas Order No. 26 dated 11th January 1939, twenty three Thikanas were divested of their Judicial powers, with effect from 16th February 1939, and the Sardars of the remaining thirty six Thikanas were empowered to exercise these powers under certain conditions specified in the Ijlas-i-Khas order.

The Jhalamand Thikana surrendered the Judicial Powers in March, 1939.

Judicial Courts.

*7. Chief Court.* On the Criminal side, the Chief Court exercises original jurisdiction in all criminal cases in which the death penalty is considered necessary and also in such cases against Tazimi Sardars as are sent for trial to that Court instead of to a Special Tribunal. Appeals against acquittals lie to the Chief Court. Cases in which a Sessions Judge is of opinion that capital sentence should be inflicted on the accused, are submitted to the Chief Court. Sentence of life imprisonment passed by a Sessions Judge is subject to confirmation by the Chief Court.

Sentences of death awarded by the Chief Court, are subject to confirmation by Shree Darbar. The procedure in such cases is that a committee consisting of the Judicial Minister and one other Minister hears the case. A report is then submitted to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur in Council and final orders are passed by His Highness. The prerogative of mercy is vested in His Highness.

Appeals against conviction by Thikana Courts lie direct to the District and Sessions Courts instead of to the Chief Court as heretofore.

On the civil side, the Chief Court has concurrent powers with the District Courts to try original Civil Suits of the value of Rs. 10,000 and over. As regards appeals, the Chief Court hears appeals against the original decrees of the District Courts. It also hears second appeals in a Division Bench from the decrees of the Judicial Superintendents' Courts and in a Single Bench from the decrees of the Hakims' Courts. Appeals against the original judgments of a Single Bench of the Chief Court lie to a Division Bench.

*8. District & Sessions Courts:*—There were four District & Sessions Courts, at the end of the year and their territorial jurisdiction was as follows:—

The jurisdiction of Court No. 1 is over the parganas of Jodhpur including the Jodhpur City, Phalodi, Shergarh, Bilara, Siwana; that of Court No. 2 over the Parganas of Barmer, Sheo, Jaswantpura, Sanchore, Pachpadra and Jalore; that of Court No. 3 over Sojat, Pali, Bali, Desuri and Jetaran and that of Court No. 4 over Sambhar, Merta, Nagaur, Didwana and Parbatsar.

On the civil side, these courts are empowered to try original suits of the value of over Rs. 4,000 and to hear appeals from the decrees of the Thikana Courts and also from the decrees of the Judicial Superintendents in suits of the value of Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 4,000. On the Criminal side as Courts of Sessions, they have the power of awarding any sentence except that of death, but the sentence of life imprisonment passed by them is subject to confirmation by the Chief Court. Cases in which the extreme penalty is considered necessary, are submitted to the Chief Court. All appeals against conviction by Magistrates of the First Class lie to the Court of Sessions.

*9. Judicial Superintendents' Courts:*—There is a Judicial Superintendents' Court for each of the four Circles of Mallani (with headquarters at Balotra), Sojat, Sambhar and Phalodi (with headquarters at Jodhpur). The Mallani Circle comprises the Parganas of Barmer, Sheo, Jaswantpura, Sanchore, Pachpadra and Jalore; the Sojat Circle, those of Sojat, Pali, Bali, Desuri and Jetaran; the Sambhar Circle, those of Sambhar, Merta, Nagaur, Didwana and Parbatsar; and the Phalodi Circle, those of Phalodi, Siwana, Shergarh, Jodhpur and Bilara. The City Kotwal is the Judicial Superintendent for the Jodhpur City. Thus there are 5 Judicial Superintendents' Courts in all.

On the Civil side, the Judicial Superintendents have original jurisdiction in suits of the value of Rs. 1001 to Rs. 4000 and they hear appeals from the decrees of the Hakims and Naib Hakims. On the Criminal side, they exercise the powers of Magistrates of the First Class with enhanced powers under section 30 of the Marwar Criminal Procedure Code and the power of hearing appeals against convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes. They also exercise the powers of District Magistrates.

*10. Hakim's Courts:*—On the Civil side, the Hakims (including the Joint Kotwal No. I, Jodhpur) are empowered to try suits upto the value of Rs. 1000 On the Criminal side, they are First Class Magistrates, but without any appellate powers.

*11. Naib Hakims' Courts:*—The Naib Hakims ordinarily try monetary suits up to the value of Rs. 200 on the Civil side for the first two years after their appointment, but after that period they are authorised to try civil suits of all kinds upto the value of Rs. 500. On the Criminal side they exercise third class magisterial powers for the first two years of their appointment, and after that period they are invested with second class magisterial powers But even before putting in two years' service the Minister-in-charge can in his discretion invest them with second class Magisterial powers and can also authorize them to try civil suits of all kinds up to the value of Rs. 500, if he finds any of them fit to exercise these powers.

*12. Honorary Court:*—There is only one Honorary Court in the City. Under the revised rules, a bench of three Magistrates sits in the Court instead of a single Magistrate.

On the Civil side, they try monetary suits upto Rs. 100 and on the Criminal side they are Third Class Magistrates, taking cognizance of the offences coming under sections 171, 174, 277, 299, 323, 336, 341, 352, 374, 426, 447, 510 and 504 of the Marwar Penal Code.

*13. Jagirdars' Courts:*—The Civil powers of the Jagirdars are as follows:—

(a) Jagirdars with first class Judicial powers may try Civil suits of all kinds upto the value of Rs. 1000. Jagirdars with Second Class Judicial Powers may try Civil suits of all kinds upto the value of Rs. 500. Jagirdars with third class powers may try civil suits of all kinds upto the value of Rs. 100.

(b) In the case of suits of a value above these monetary limits, the Jagirdars have powers to pass consent decrees upto any amount. In the case of contested suits of a value above these monetary limits the Jagirdars, after taking the plaints and examining the parties, send up the file to the Chief Court. If the Chief Court thinks that the case is of too intricate a nature to be tried by the Jagirdar, it sends the case to the State Court concerned for disposal, otherwise it returns the suit for disposal by the Jagirdar himself.

(c) The criminal powers of the Jagirdars' Courts are lower than those of the corresponding Magistrates presiding over the State Courts. Jagirdars with First Class Judicial powers can award punishment of imprisonment upto six months and of fine upto Rs. 300 or imprisonment upto three months in default of payment of the fine. Jagirdars with Second Class Judicial powers can award punishment of imprisonment upto three months and of fine upto Rs. 150, or imprisonment upto six weeks in default of payment of the fine. Jagirdars with Third Class Judicial powers can award punishment of imprisonment upto one month and of fine upto Rs. 100/- or imprisonment upto one month in default of payment of the fine. In Criminal cases, appeals against conviction by Thikana Courts lie to Sessions Judges concerned. In Civil cases also, appeals against decrees of the Thikana Courts lie to the District Courts.

*14. Ijlas-i-Khas:*—The highest Court (above all these ordinary Courts of law) is the Ijlas-I-Khas, or the Court of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur himself who is the Fountain-head of Justice.

The Ijlas-i-Khas is the highest Court of Appeal. If an appeal is admitted, it is generally heard by a Judicial Committee consisting ordinarily of two or more Ministers, appointed by His Highness on the recommendation of the Chief Minister. The Committee, after going through the file and hearing the parties, or their counsel submits a report to His Highness for final orders. All sentences of death passed by the Chief Court are subject to confirmation by His Highness.

Civil appeals can be preferred to the Ijlas-i-Khas in cases noted below:—

(1) (a) the cases when the value of the subject matter in the suit exceeds Rs. 2,000.

(b) the decree is certified by the Chief Court to be a fit one for appeal to Shri Darbar.

(2) In the case of appeal falling under (a) an appeal shall lie only if—

(a) the decision is contrary to Law or some usage having the force of law.

(b) the decision fails to determine some material issue of law or usage having the force of law.

(c) Some substantial error or defect in procedure provided by the Laws in force in the State, has produced an error or defect in the decision of the case on its merits.

As regards Criminal cases, an appeal may be preferred to His Highness against an original order of conviction passed by the Chief Court or a Special Tribunal. It is also permissible against an original order of acquittal by the Chief Court or a Special Tribunal, if presented by the Public Prosecutor or the Government Advocate.

During the year under report, the number of Criminal cases decided by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was 19 (out of which clemency was granted in one case) against 15 in the previous year, and the number of Civil cases decided was 59 (out of which 8 were Committee cases) against 32 in the previous year.

## I. CIVIL JUSTICE.

### Original Suits.

Number of suits instituted.

15. The total number of original (civil suits) instituted during the year in all State Courts (excluding Thikana Courts) was 7,630 against 11,604 in the previous year. There is a considerable decrease as compared with the figures of the previous year (11,604), and of the year before that (9,033). This decrease was due to famine conditions prevailing during the year under report.

No case was instituted in the Chief Court during the year under report and only those pending at the opening of the year were dealt with. The number of institutions in the District Courts (4) was 91, in the Judicial Superintendent's Courts (5) 244, in the Court of Small Causes 852, in the Courts of Joint Kotwals (3) 268, and in the Hakumats 6,175. The number of institutions was highest in the Jalore and Sojat Hakumats (775 and 754) and lowest in the Shiv and Shergarh Hakumats (7 and 60).

16. Suits regarding immovable property numbered (including mortgages) 315, regarding monetary transactions 6,945 and regarding other matters 370. Details of the value of the suits instituted, will appear from the following table:— **Kind of suits.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Under Rs. 100 .. .. .. | 3,827. |
| Rs. 100 to 500 .. .. .. | 2,827. |
| Rs. 500 to 1,000 .. .. .. | 322. |
| Rs. 1,000 to 5,000 .. .. .. | 254. |
| Over Rs. 5,000 .. .. .. | 34 |
| Not estimable in money .. .. .. | 362. |
| Total .. | 7,630. |

17. There were 5,019 suits pending at the commencement of the year, 7,630 suits were instituted and 1,043 suits revived or received by transfer during the year. Thus there were 13,692 suits before the Courts for disposal as against 17,923 in the previous year. The total number of suits disposed of was 10,080 as against 12,904 in the previous year. Of the decided suits, 566 were disposed of by transfer leaving a balance of 9,514 actual disposals as against 12,480 last year. Of this number, 1,449 or 15 percent were disposed of without trial and 5,140 or 54 percent were decided without contest. Only 2,925 or 30·7 percent were decided after contest. The number of disposals of suits (excluding transfers) in the Chief Court was 1, in the District Courts 138, in the Judicial Superintendents Courts 320, in the Small Causes Court 1,044, in the Courts of the Joint Kotwals 381, in Honorary Court 7, and in the Hakumats 7,623. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 3,612 as against 5,019 at the close of the previous year. Of this number 645 were more than one year old as against 558 at the close of the previous year. **Disposal of suits.**

The volume of the pending file has been considerably decreased. It is mainly due to the fact that the number of institutions as compared with the past year is low owing to famine conditions. There has been an increase of 87 in the old cases. This is explained by the suspension of civil work due to famine in month of August 1939 and the deputation of the Hakims to the Famine work.

18. The average duration of suits in all courts was 8 months 22 days in contested cases and 3 months and 26 days in uncontested cases, as against 11 months and 23 days and 5 months respectively in the preceding year. **Average Duration.**

19. The number of suits instituted in the Thikana Courts was 958 as against 1,445 in the previous year. Including 355 cases pending at the opening of the year and 47 suits revived or received by transfer, there were altogether 1,360 suits for disposal. Of these 1,162 were disposed of during the year as against 1,536 in the previous year. The number of suits pending at the end of the year was 198 as against 355 at the close of the previous year. Of this number, 21 were more than one year old as against 39 at the close of the previous year. The average duration of suits in Thikana Courts was 5 months 24 days in contested cases and 2 months 11 days in uncontested cases. **Thikana Courts.**

## (b) Civil Execution cases.

Institutions.

20. The number of execution applications received in all the State Courts was 9,754 as against 13,206 in the previous year. There is a considerable fall in the number of institutions, which is explained by the fact that owing to the failure of rains during the year under report the execution work in all the State courts was kept under suspension.

Disposals.

Including 5,560 applications pending at the beginning of the year, there were altogether 15,314 applications before the Courts for disposal. The number of applications disposed of was 11,281 as against 12,077 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 4,033 applications. The number of applications pending for more than one year was 993 as against 1,054 at the close of the year.

Of the applications disposed of 951 were transferred. Of the rest, 1,784 or 17 percent were fully satisfied, 3,987 or 38·6 percent were partly satisfied, and proceedings in 4,559 or 44 percent of the applications were wholly infructuous.

Value.

22. The total value of the applications filed was Rs. 24,57,703. Including the value of applications pending at the opening of the year, (Rs. 27,08,048) the total value of applications for disposal was Rs. 51,65,751. The amount of money realisable in the applications disposed of was Rs. 28,90,985. The amount realised in execution was Rs. 6,17,370 or nearly 21 percent.

Thikana Courts.

23. The number of execution applications instituted in the Thikana Courts was 734, (of the total value of Rs. 99,642) as against 1,126, in the previous year. Including 286 applications pending at the beginning of this year there were altogether 1,020 applications for disposal. Of this number, 848 (of the value of Rs. 1,68,511) were disposed of as against 1,147 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 172 (of the value of Rs. 42,406) at the close of the year. The amount realised in execution was Rs. 26,780 or about 16 percent of the amount realisable in the applications disposed of. The number of applications pending for over a year was 27, as against 43 in the previous year.

## (c) Insolvency Courts.

24. The number of insolvency cases instituted in all Courts was 201 as against 334 in the previous year. 767 cases were disposed of as against 674 in the previous year. The pending file was reduced from 1,070 at the opening of the year to 504 at the close of the year.

## II. Civil Appeals.

25. The number of regular civil appeals instituted ( excluding those received by transfer ) in the District Courts (4) was 201 as against 139 in the previous year and in the Judicial Superintendents' Courts, 909 as against 1,275 in the previous year. The number of miscellaneous appeals instituted was 48 and 191 respectively as against 49 and 186 in the previous year. The number of regular and miscellaneous appeals disposed of in the District Courts was 190 and 53, and in the Judicial Superintendents' Courts, 1,183 and 228, respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 127 and 37 for the District Courts and 1,133 and 168 for the Judicial Superintendents' Courts respectively.

The amount of Civil appellate work before the District Courts showed a further increase during the year under report, and that before the Judicial Superintendents' Courts a considerable decrease. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of heavy institutions in the District Courts, the number of appeal cases disposed of by these Courts was sufficiently greater than those disposed of in the previous year. Though there was considerable decrease in the amount of work in the Judicial Superintendents' Courts, their disposals showed enough improvement as compared with the previous year. The pending file, on the whole, was considerably reduced, the number of regular appeals pending having fallen from 825 to 582, and of miscellaneous appeals from 172 to 130.

Average Duration.

26. The average duration of civil appeals and revisions in all courts was 4 months and 11 days.

Results of Appeals.

27. The precentage of appeals and revisions in which the decision of the lower courts was confirmed was 53%, of the appeals in which it was reversed 18·5%, and of the appeals in which it was modified 9·5%. In the rest of the appeals the case was remanded, compromised or otherwise disposed of.

## Chief Court.

28. The number of regular appeals instituted in the Chief Court in the year under review was 791 as against 447 in the previous year and 355 in the year before that. The number of miscellaneous appeals and Civil revisions was 51 and 245 as against 78 and 254 in the previous year. The number of regular appeals disposed of was 771. This exceeded the figure for the previous year by 334 and the figure for the year before that by 361. The number of Civil revisions disposed of was 234 as against 269 in the previous year and 249 in the year before that. The number of miscellaneous appeals disposed of was 62 as against 77 in the previous year.

The disposal kept pace with the increased institutions, but the volume of the pending file ( of civil appeals and revision ) increased to 212 and 232. There was no appeal case pending over one year as against 3 cases pending over 1 year at the close of the previous year and 12 at the close of the year before that.

Review Applications.

29. The number of review petitions filed was 24 as against 34 in the previous year. 26 petitions were disposed of leaving a balance of 4 as compared to 6 at the opening of the year.

Certificate Applications.

30. There were 54 petitions for grant of certificates to appeal to His Highness against 44 in the previous year. With a balance of 11 petitions at the opening of the year, there were 65 petitions in all for disposal. Of these, 55 were disposed of, leave to appeal having been granted in 8 cases.

Full Bench cases.

31. Including 1 case pending from previous year, there were 5 cases before the Full Bench, all of which were disposed of during the year under report.

Transfer cases.

32. The number of civil transfer petitions ( under section 24, Civil Procedure Code ) filed during the year was 72 as against 75 in the previous year. 14 were pending from the previous year making the total of 86 for disposal.

The number of applications disposed of was 81, 37 being accepted, and 44 refused. The balance of Civil transfer applications at the close of the year was 5 as against 14 at the close of the previous year.

## III Criminal Justice.

Number of Offences.

33. The total number of offences reported during the year was 6,646 as against 8,188 in the previous year. The number of cases brought to trial ( in the State Magisterial Courts ) was 5,831 as against 6,480 in the previous year. The decrease is due mainly to a fall in the number of petty challans in the Police Magistrate's Court. Leaving aside these cases, there was no appreciable variation in the figures of criminal return either as a whole or with respect to any important class of offence.

The number of original criminal cases brought to trial in the various courts will appear from the following statement:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sessions Court (4) .. .. .. .. | 53 |
| District Magistrates (7) including Additional Kotwal and Chief Executive Officer, Retroceded Area .. .. | 130 |
| Hakumats (including Tehsildar Sendra) .. .. | 4,012 |
| Joint Kotwals and Special Magistrate (temporary) .. | 423 |
| Police Magistrate .. .. .. .. | 1,209 |
| Honorary Court .. .. .. .. | 57 |
| | 5,831 |

Institutions were the highest in the Police Magistrate's Court at Jodhpur. Among the Hakumats, institutions were the highest in Nagaur and Jodhpur ( 568 and 376 ) and lowest in Sheo and Sendra ( 20 and 62 ).

Kind of cases.

34. The number of cases under the Penal Code was 2,836 and under special laws 2,855.

Serious offences.

35. The number of murder cases and serious offences against property taken cognizance of by the Courts during the year were as follows:—

| | 1938-39 | 1937-38 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Murder .. .. .. .. .. .. | 33 | 22 |
| 2. Robbery and Dacoity .. .. .. .. .. | 56 | 31 |
| 3. Theft .. .. .. .. .. .. | 665 | 422 |
| 4. Receiving stolen property.. .. .. .. .. | 46 | 55 |
| 5. Burglary .. .. .. .. .. .. | 247 | 159 |

Offences under Special Laws.

36. Out of the offences under special laws, 620 cases were under the Police Act, and 298 cases under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, and 194 cases under the Traffic and Hackney Carriage Rules. There were 953 cases under Criminal Tribes Act, 37 under the Excise Act and 42 under the Railway Act. The rest were under other Special Acts.

Security Cases.

37. The number of security cases under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code was 140.

38. The total number of persons, brought to trial, including those pending from the last year was 13,964. Of this number, 2,604 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Of those, whose cases were disposed of, 3,225 or nearly 28 per cent were convicted, 7,334 or nearly 63 per cent were acquitted or discharged and the cases of the rest were otherwise disposed of. **Persons involved.**

The number of complaints dismissed under section 203 Marwar Criminal Procedure Code was 730 against 721 in the previous year.

39. The following table shows the punishment inflicted during the year:— **Punishment.**

| Death | Life Imprisonment. | Imprisonment. | Imprisonment & Fine. | Solitary confinement. | Fine only. | Whipping. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 26 | 736 | 529 | 1 | 1,608 | 119 | 3,029 |

The number of persons dealt with under Section 562 Criminal Procedure Code was 42.

The number of persons ordered to give security for peace or good behaviour was 164.

The number of persons ordered to pay compensation under Section 250 was 13.

40. The number of cases disposed of in all State Courts during the year was 5,815 as against 7,220 in the previous year. **Disposals.**

41. The average duration of Criminal cases disposed of was as follows:— **Average duration.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In Sessions Court (4) | .. .. | 3 months and 20 days. |
| In Courts of District Magistrates | .. | 3 months and 21 days. |
| In the Courts of Magistrates | .. | 1 month and 21 days. |

42. The number of offences reported in the Thikana Courts was 1,068, and the number of criminal cases instituted in Thikana Courts was 704 as against 809 in the previous year. Including 136 cases pending at the opening of the year, there were 840 cases in all for disposal. Of these 731 were disposed of, as against 833 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 109 cases at the close of the year. **Thikana Courts.**

43. The number of persons involved was 1,998. The cases of 316 out of this number were pending at the close of the year. Of those whose cases were disposed of, 266 or nearly 16 per cent were convicted, 1,233 or nearly 73 per cent were discharged or acquitted and the cases of the rest were otherwise disposed of. **Persons involved.**

44. The average duration of criminal cases disposed of in the Thikana Courts was 1 month and 24 days. **Average Duration.**

## Appeals and Revisions.

45. At the commencement of the year 27 appeals and revisions were pending in the Court of the Judicial Superintendents, 93 in the Sessions Courts and 212 in the Chief Court.

The number of Criminal appeals and revisions filed during the year in the Judicial Superintendents' Courts was 227, in the Sessions Courts 722, and in the Chief Court 1,087. The disposal of appeals and revision petitions will appear from the following table:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Appeals or revisions rejected or sentence confirmed .. .. | 1,833 | 66·5 | percent. |
| 2. Sentence modified .. .. | 298 | 10·8 | ,, |
| 3. Sentence reversed .. .. | 216 | 7·8 | ,, |
| 4. Otherwise disposed of .. .. | 403 | 14·6 | ,, |
| | 2,750. | | |

Thus at the close of the year the number of appeals and revisions pending in the Judicial Superintendents' Courts was 38, in the Sessions Courts 46, and in the Chief Court 232.

**Murder references.**

46. The number of Murder references made to the Chief Court under Section 374 Criminal Procedure Code was 6 and under Section 374 A, 1. Including 1 pending from the previous year, there were altogether 8 references for disposal. Seven of these were disposed of and one remained pending at the close of the year.

**Transfer Petitions.**

47. 163 applications under Section 526 were received in the Chief Court during the year as against 189 in the previous year. 186 applications were disposed of; out of these 80 were accepted and 106 dismissed. The balance at the close of the year was 9 against 32 at the close of the previous year.

**General.**

48. 25 State Courts and 32 Thikana Courts were inspected during the year under review as against 28 State Courts and 36 Thikana Courts during the previous year. Of these 39 Courts were inspected by the Chief Judge and 18 by the Puisne Judges.

**Legal Practitioners.**

49. At the close of the year, there were 42 Advocates, 77 First grade Vakils and 153 Second grade Vakils on the roll. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 40, 74 and 137 respectively. During the year 2 persons were admitted as Advocates, 5 as First grade Vakils and 22 as Second grade Vakils. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 5, 3 and 25 respectively.

**Petition Writers.**

50. The number of licensed petition writers in all the Courts was 62 as against 57 in the previous year.

**Central Records Office.**

51. The number of records deposited in the Central Records Office during the year was 34,107 as against 26,162 in the previous year. The number of records weeded out was 14,842 as against 32,170 in the previous year.

The decrease in the number of records weeded out is due to the fact that the records weeded out in the previous years were those of Hakumats and were properly arranged and the work could go on faster. The records now weeded out were of the Court of Sardars and other older records which were not properly arranged and it took the office much longer time to separate the papers to be weeded out from those to be preserved.

## EXTRADITION.

52. The relations of the Government of Jodhpur with the British Indian Government as well as with other Indian States in connection with the extradition of criminals continued to be cordial.

The number of accused persons surrendered by the Government of Jodhpur to British India was 29 and to the Indian States 24, while the number surrendered to the Government of Jodhpur from British India was 12, and from other Indian States 54.

The Jodhpur Government concluded extradition agreements with the following States with effect from the dates noted against each:—

1. Nawanagar State .. .. 1st January, 1939.
2. Barwani State .. .. 1st August, 1939.

The Jodhpur Government and the Radhanpur States have also agreed on reciprocal basis to surrender criminals and stolen property if and when necessity arises.

## Disposal of Revenue cases 1938-39.

Revenue Cases.

In all 291 cases were instituted in the Courts of the Assistant Revenue Officers during the year and 253 were pending at the beginning of the year. Out of these, 309 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 235. In the Courts of the Revenue Officers, 11 cases were instituted during the year and 37 were pending at the beginning of the year. Out of these, 14 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 34.

On the execution side, 128 cases were instituted during the year and 44 were pending at the beginning of the year in the Courts of the Assistant Revenue Officers. Out of these, 127 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 45. In the Courts of the Revenue Officers, 7 cases were instituted while 8 were pending at the beginning of the year. Out of these, 12 cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 3.

2. On the appellate side the disposal of the Revenue Court cases was as under:—

| | Balance on 1-10-38 | Institution. | Total. | Disposal. | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mehkma Khas appeals .. | 31 | 62 | 93 | 64 | 29 |
| Mehkma Khas References .. | 7 | 19 | 26 | 20 | 6 |
| Revenue Officer Mallani .. | 10 | 20 | 30 | 14 | 16 |
| Revenue Officer Sambhar .. | 20 | 25 | 45 | 17 | 28 |
| Revenue Officer Phalodi .. | 15 | 26 | 41 | 30 | 11 |
| Revenue Officer Sojat .. | 17 | 30 | 47 | 41 | 6 |

## 2. Legal Remembrancer's Department.

Administration.

Dewan Bahadur K. S. Menon, Barrister-at-Law continued to hold charge of the Department throughout the year under the control of the Minister for Justice and Reforms. Kunwar Anop Singh was the Assistant Legal Remembrancer.

Functions.

2. The work done in this Department broadly consists of the following:—

1. Legislative work which includes the drafting of Acts, Rules *etc.* to be brought on the Statute book of the Government.
2. Scrutiny of Acts, Rules *etc.* referred by the Ministers.
3. Collection of Acts, Rules and Notifications etc. passed from time to time by the Government.
4. Giving of opinion on legal matters sent to this office by the Ministers from time to time.
5. Translation of all Acts, Rules and Ordinances introduced by the Government.

Legislative work.

3. The following are some of the important Acts and Rules which were drafted by this Department during the year under report:—

1. Marwar Child Marriage Restraint Act.
2. Marwar Registration of Foreigners Act and the Rules thereunder.
3. Marwar Partnership Act.
4. Marwar Court Fees Act.
5. Marwar whipping rules framed under Section 392 of the Marwar Criminal Procedure Code.

Scrutinization of Acts, Rules etc.

4. The following are some of the important Acts and Rules which were scrutinized by this Department during the year under Report:—

1. Marwar Pure Food Act and the rules thereunder.
2. Marwar Patta Act.
3. Marwar Village Panchayat Act.
4. Revision of the Marwar Excise, Opium and Drugs Law.
5. Marwar Agricultural produce (Grading and Marking) Act.
6. The Marwar Cinematograph Act and the rules thereunder.
7. Ordinance for the prevention of Indiscriminate Dedication of Bulls in Jodhpur City.
8. The Marwar Jail Manual.
9. Bye-laws of the Jodhpur Municipality.
10. Rules for the conduct of business in the Central Advisory Board and District Advisory Boards in Marwar.
11. Amendments in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

Collection work.

5. The Acts, Rules and Notifications published in the Jodhpur Government Gazette, have been collected from the year 1932 to date. They have been put into the files of the respective Acts and Rules to which they relate, after being classified and indexed.

Translation of Acts, rules etc.

6. The following are some of the important Acts and Rules *etc.* which were translated during the year under report by this Department:—

1. Marwar Co-operative Societies Act, 1923.
2. Marwar Village Panchayat Act, 1938.
3. Marwar Pure Food Act, 1938.
4. Draft Ordinance for the prevention of indiscriminate Dedication of Bulls in Jodhpur city.
5. Foreign Studies Loan Rules.
6. Rules for X'ray and Laboratory Treatment in the Umaid Hospital.

References on Legal matters.

7. A sufficiently large number of cases was received by this Department from all Ministers for expression of views during the year under report.

## 3. Government Advocate's Department.

Administration.

Lala Kewal Krishen, B. A., LL. B., held charge of the Department as the Government Advocate almost throughout the year, the Department being under the control of the Minister for Justice and Reforms.

The Government Advocate, (a Hakim on deputation) has two Assistants (1) the first Assistant, who, being in the cadre of Naib Hakims, is on deputation in this office, and (2) the Second Assistant.

Scope of work.

2. The work entrusted to this Department may briefly be divided under the following heads:—

### Criminal Work.

1. The conduct of all non-cognizable criminal cases in all the State Courts and some of the important cognizable criminal cases under special orders of the Government.

2. The conduct of all murder cases in the Chief Court and before Council Committees.

3. The conduct of cases under Excise law and other Local laws in the Chief Court and the subordinate courts at Sadar as well as in the districts.

4. The filing of appeals against acquittals under Sec. 417 of the Marwar Criminal Procedure Code in non-cognizable cases instituted on private complaints, and their conduct.

5. The conduct of prosecution of all trials of Tazimi Sardars.

6. Representing the Government in all appeals and revisions filed by private individuals against convictions under Sec. 422 of the Marwar Criminal Procedure Code in non-cognizable cases before the Chief Court, as well as courts of Sessions and the courts of the District Magistrates.

7. To appear in connection with trial applications in non-cognizable cases in all the State courts at Sadar as well as in the districts.

8. To appear in connection with applications made to the Chief Court for transfer of non-cognizable Criminal cases.

9. The drafting of complaints, appeals and revisions to be instituted on behalf of the Government of Jodhpur, in the Chief Court and subordinate courts at Sadar as well as in the districts.

10. The filing and conduct of revisions for enhancement of sentences as well as against orders of discharge and interlocutory orders in non-cognizable cases before the Chief Court, the courts of Sessions and the courts of district magistrates.

11. To receive notices in connection with references made to the Chief Court in non-cognizable criminal cases.

## Civil Work.

1. The Conduct of all civil cases in which interests of the Government are involved before Council Committee, the Chief Court, the subordinate courts at Sadar as well as in the districts.

2. To oppose all pauper applications in all the Government Courts.

3. To appear in all Lawaldi proceedings in all the Government courts under orders of the Government.

## Opinions.

1. Submitting of reports as to the fitness or otherwise of filing appeals against acquittals as well as for filing revisions for enhancement of sentences.

2. Submitting opinions in Extradition and other cases sent to this office by Ministers and other Departments.

3. Answering references made by the State courts or other Departments of the Government.

4. Drafting and scrutinizing of conveyances and other instruments whenever called upon to do so by the Government.

5. Working as a member of the Laws Drafting Committee.

6. To report to the Government any flaws in the local enactments that may come to the notice of the Government Advocate or which the Chief Court desires to be brought to the notice of the Government.

Cases.

3. A statement showing the number of cases conducted by this Department during the year under report, is detailed below. The civil suits conducted by this Department are only those in which permission is accorded by the Mehkma Khas to private parties to sue the Government as defendant. As a general rule the Government Advocate never appears as plaintiff in civil suits.

*Criminal Cases.*

| | |
|---|---|
| In hand at the commencement of the year .. .. .. | 181 |
| Institutions during the year .. .. .. .. .. | 388 |
| Total .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 569 |
| Total disposals during the year .. .. .. .. .. | 377 |
| Balance .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 192 |

*Civil Suits.*

| | |
|---|---|
| In hand at the commencement of the year .. .. .. | 18 |
| Institutions during the year .. .. .. .. .. | 20 |
| Total .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 33 |
| Total disposal during the year .. .. .. .. .. | 7 |
| Balance .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 26 |

The percentage of success in Criminal cases during the year under reference was nearly 60% and in Civil Suits it was nearly 29%.

The number of applications for leave to sue as pauper which were resisted was 92.

Besides this, several references were made to this Department by the various Departments of this State, the number and nature of which is not possible to mention here.

4. According to C. R. No. 4 dated 21st May 1938, one local lawyer for each District has been appointed by the Chief Judge to conduct prosecution of cases on behalf of the Government on payment of a fixed remuneration of Rs. 5 for each working day as a temporary measure for one year only.

## 4. Police Department and Criminal Tribes.

### *1. Police Department.*

Administration.

Khan Bahadur M. R. Kothawala held charge of the Department as Inspector General of Police until 30th October 1938 when Mr. H. A. Carless M. A., LL. B., I. P., succeeded him, the Department being under the control of the Chief Minister. Thakur Bakhtawar Singh was Deputy Inspector General of Police throughout the year. There were 9 Superintendents and two Deputy Superintendents. The post of Deputy Superintendent of Police was abolished and a new post of Principal, Police Training School was sanctioned during the year. A post of one Prosecuting Inspector was abolished and a new post of one Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent of Police was sanctioned. 55 postal escort sowars were retrenched but 25 were kept in reserve. 80 constables were recruited temporarily in connection with Jodhpur City riots and 100 more for famine purposes. The services of one Inspector who had reached the age of 55 years were retained for two months as he was investigating the City Riot cases.

In the Paraganas of Bali and Jalore which are inhabited by a large number of Criminal Tribes, there are a number of Radhari Chowkies manned by Minas who regularly patrol the roads within their respective beats.

A number of Camel sowars have been transferred from the Hakumats and they escort the Imperial mails on certain routes in Marwar. Escorts on some of the routes have been brought under reduction.

The Police has to guard the District Jails and Treasuries and other places and escort prisoners and treasuries.

Another branch of the Force is the Criminal Investigation Department which is an organisation to collect intelligence and to help the regular Police in investigating crimes of complicated nature.

With a view to deal with Crimes, specially on the Jaisalmer border, Police Lorries have been posted at Phalodi and Sheo.

Strength and Cost.

2. The total sanctioned strength of the Police Force was 158 officers, 1,673 rank and file foot and 973 mounted in all 2,804. Besides these, there were 180 temporary constables, 1 Inspector and 37 road Cess Chowkidars and 80 permanent watch and wardmen and 45 road Cess Chowkidars. The total cost of the forces was Rs. 9,69,290 against Rs. 9,31,843 in the preceding year. The proportion of policemen to the population of the State was 1 to every 1,035 while that to the area of the State was 1 to 17 sq. miles.

Discipline.

3. During the year 6 officers and 13 men were given promotions, 164 officers and 482 men were given rewards, 178 men were fined, 50 were given warnings, 3 officers and 22 men were degraded, 1 officer and 22 men were dismissed and 10 officers and 70 men were retired.

History.

4. Before 1885, the function of the Police was performed by irregular force contributed by the Jagirdars to the Hakims. In 1885 the Jagirdars were made to pay in cash and an irregular Police Force was created under the control of the Hakims. In 1905 a regular Police Force consisting of 1,500 men of all ranks was formed at an annual cost of 2½ lakhs of rupees under the

Inspector General of Police. In order to improve the efficiency of the Police Department, services of Sardar Bahadur Shamsher Singh, Mr. G. A. Cocks, I. P. and Khan Bahadur M. R. Kothawala, O. B. E., were obtained as Inspector General of Police. Mr Kothawala worked for 19 years continually.

The first Police Act and Rules there-under were passed in 1905 and in 1916 it was redrafted. At the same time Jagirdars' Judicial Powers Act was passed which gave certain powers of investigation to Thikanas invested with Judicial powers.

**Duties and Responsibilities.**

5. Of late years duties and responsibilities of the Police have considerably increased. In addition to the duty of detection of crime, they have to deal with communal tension, political activities and complaints against Thikanas. In February 1939 the number of Thikanas invested with Judicial powers was reduced from 54 to 36 which meant increase of work for the Police. These Thikanas are empowered to investigate only certain Criminal cases. Efforts are being made to obtain better cooperation between the Thikana and the State Police Force.

**Police Training School.**

6. All staff posted in the districts was supposedto attend a month's refresher course in the Police line every 3 years. As they were often put on miscellaneous duties they could have no refresher course and this has therefore been stopped and is left to Superintendents and Inspectors who have been made responsible to see that the staff is smart and know elementary drill. As it is not possible to send out all Head Constables and Sub-Inspectors for training in law and procedure a Police Training School has been started in Jodhpur to train batches of 60 Head constables in a six months course.

**Political.**

7. There were no political activities worth mentioning except short-lived Communal tension between the Hindus and Mohomedans in the Jodhpur City where the situation was soon brought under control.

**Criminal Statistics.**

8. During the year, 4,268 cognizable cases were reported and registered as against 2,226 of the last year and 408 cases pending from the previous year were also taken up. Thus out of 4,676 cases 490 cases were found to be false and 4,186 cases were admitted. Of the admitted cases, 749 cases remained untraced, 1,254 were pendinginvestigation and 2,183 cases were challaned to the Courts. Out of cases challaned 1,777 cases were decided while 406 remained pending in Courts. 50% of the cases were successful. 3,561 persons were arrested against 2,403 of the last year. Of these, 3,212 were challaned to the Courts of whom 1,147 were convicted. 1,147 discharged or acquitted and cases against 916 persons were pending in Courts at the close of the year. The value of property stolen rose from Rs. 1,58,550 of the last year to Rs. 2,06,989 of which property worth Rs. 99,114 was recovered against property worth Rs. 1,00,975 recovered during the last year.

In cognizable cases, Police prosecutors opposed 321 appeals and in 282 cases they were successful. The Police Prosecutors preferred 22 appeals against acquittals and in 7 cases they were successful. In 73 cases revision applications were opposed and in 58 cases Police was successful. In 99 cases Police preferred revision and in 40 cases they were successful.

Special Crimes.

9. *Murder*:—The total number of murder cases for the year was 44 including 5 of the preceding year. Of these, 2 were found false, 4 remained untraced, 1 remained under investigation and in 2 cases action was taken under Sec. 512 Cr. P. C. 35 cases were challaned to the Courts of which 13 ended in conviction and 22 remained under trial, 127 accused were arrested and challaned of whom 14 were convicted. 4 discharged or acquitted and 109 remained under trial in Courts.

*Rioting*:—Including 10 cases pending from the last year there were 57 cases of which 12 cases were found to be false, 4 remained untraced, 6 were under investigation and 35 cases were challaned. 6 cases ended in conviction, 15 dismissed and 14 remained pending in Courts. 379 persons were arrested and challaned of whom 35 were convicted, 203 were acquitted or discharged and 141 remained under trial at the close of the year. There was no Communal riot except in Jodhpur city.

*Dacoities*:—6 cases were reported of which one remained untraced and one remained under investigation. Of the 4 cases challaned, 2 ended in conviction and 2 remained pending in Courts. Out of 17 persons arrested and challaned, 2 were convicted and 15 remained pending in Courts. Property worth Rs. 2,806 was stolen of which property worth Rs. 2,242 was recovered.

*Robbery*:—Including 2 cases of the previous year there were 57 cases for disposal. 5 cases were found false, 17 remained untraced, 8 remained under investigation and 27 cases challaned to Courts, of which 16 ended in conviction, 2 failed and 9 remained pending trial in Courts. Of 65 persons arrested, 60 were challaned of whom 36 were convicted. 6 discharged or acquitted and 18 remained pending trial in Courts. Out of property worth Rs. 11,446 affected, property worth Rs. 244 was recovered.

*Counterfeiting Coins*:—Out of 26 reported cases, 8 were found false, one remained untraced, 5 were pending investigation and 17 cases were challaned, of which 2 ended in conviction, 2 proved unsuccessful and 13 remained pending in Courts. Out of 22 persons challaned, 2 were convicted, 3 acquitted and 17 remained pending trial in the Courts.

*Excise*:—Out of 5 excise cases, one was found to be false and 3 challaned of which one ended in conviction, one proved unsuccessful and one remained pending trial in Courts.

Buildings.

10. During the year construction of Police Stations at Sindri, Kairala, Surpalia, Sheopara and Umedpur was commenced on a new standard plan. The construction of Police Station at Umedpur was completed during the year.

Police Chowkies.

11. The Road Cess Chowkies in the districts of Bali and Jalore yielded an income of Rs. 7,890. This tax has been abolished from 1st September 1940.

Motor Vehicles Branch.

12. During the year 926 motor vehicles were registered while 1,416 driving licenses were renewed or newly issued as against 915 and 1,352 respectively in the preceding year. The licensing fees rose from Rs. 19,063 of the last year to Rs. 19,532.

Finger Print Branch.

13. Finger print slips of 659 Jail convicts and 498 criminal tribes were sent to different Bureaux in India. Previous conviction was proved in 38 cases. The Sub-Inspector gave evidence in Courts in 26 Civil and 12 Criminal cases.

## II. Criminal Tribes.

The Registered members of the Criminal Tribes at the end of 1939 numbered 36,865 against 34,519 in 1938. The following Statement gives details of the population of the different tribes:—

| Name of the Tribe. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baories .. .. .. .. | 8,834 | 7,736 | 13,951 | 30,521 |
| Sansies .. .. .. .. | 488 | 612 | 826 | 1,926 |
| Minas .. .. .. .. | 396 | 335 | 682 | 1,413 |
| Bhils .. .. .. .. | 138 | 101 | 128 | 367 |
| Bagries .. .. .. .. | 612 | 620 | 917 | 2,149 |
| Naiks (Thories) .. .. .. | 129 | 82 | 156 | 367 |
| Nuts .. .. .. .. | 38 | 36 | 48 | 122 |
| Total .. | 10,635 | 9,522 | 16,708 | 36,865 |

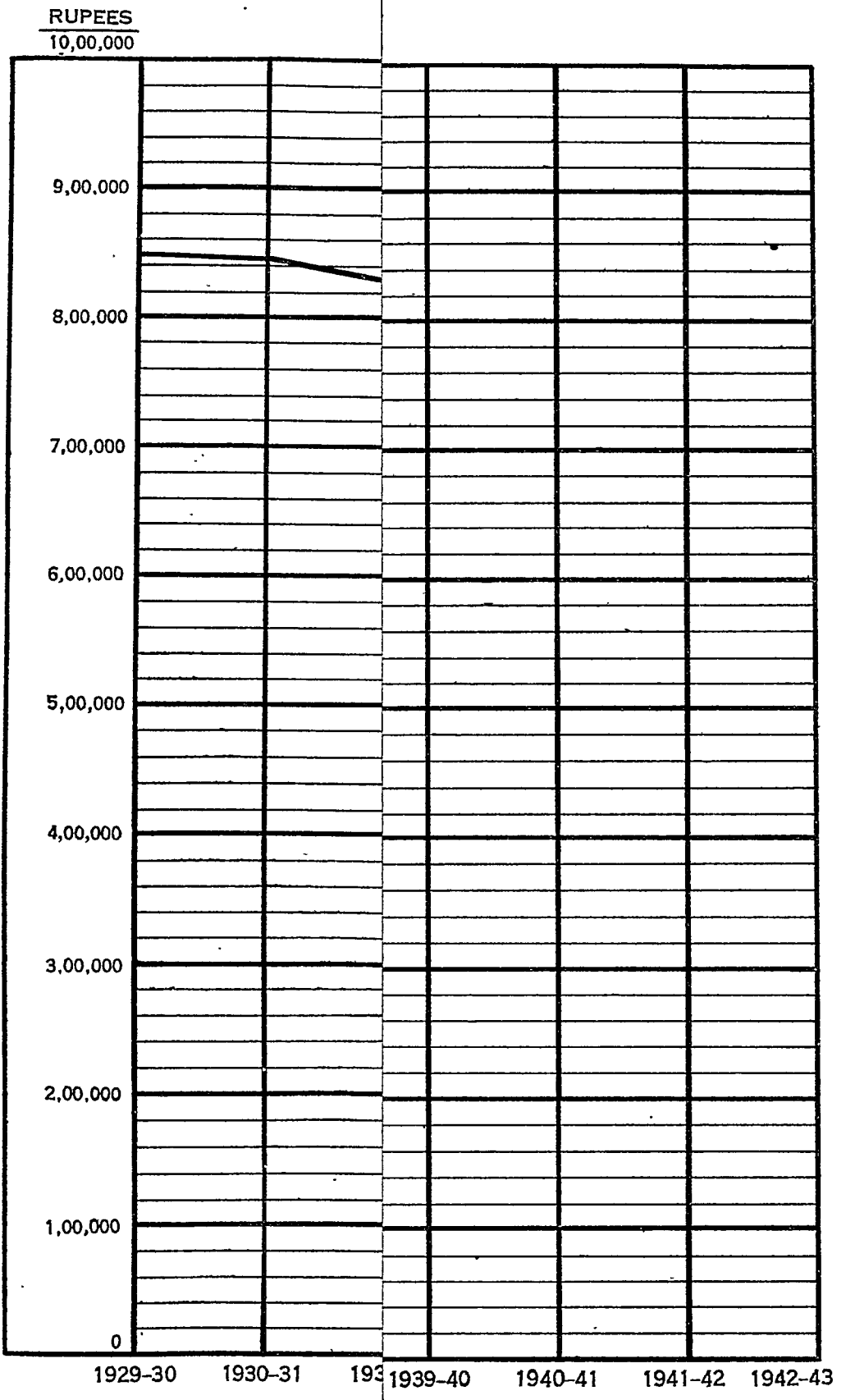
The total number of absentees from their places of residence was 1,850 as against 1,457 of the last year. Of these, 1,172 absented during the year against 1,010 in 1938. 500 absentees belonged to Khalsa villages and rest to Jagirs and Thikanas exercising Judicial powers. At the close of the year 8,785 registered members of the Criminal Tribes were present at their homes of whom 3,923 were sole cultivators, 463 joint cultivators, 4,315 labourers, 8 private servants, 68 undergoing imprisonment in the Central Jail and 8 in Foreign territories.

**Convictions.** 330 persons were convicted during the year for absence without leave while 75 for other offences.

**Chowkidari.** The Chowkidari Lag was levied on 2,282 villages. It amounted to Rs. 42,934 in cash and 54,563 mds. in kind. There were 3,557 Chowkidars.

**Area, live Stock and ploughs.** The Criminal Tribes held 1,60,983 bighas of land of which 30,052 bighas was cultivated during the year. They owned 29,173 cattle and 4,286 ploughs.

**General.** 214 persons were released from the Central Jail, Jodhpur and sent to their places of Settlement. 1,223 persons were given permits to leave their residence to earn their livelihood. As many persons belonging to Criminal Tribes although belonging to A class had begun to lead honest life, the Inspector General of Police after investigation through Superintendents of Police granted life exemptions to 1,200 members of the Criminal Tribes. With a view to enable the Criminal Tribes to obtain passes to leave residence without inconvenience, the local officers have been empowered to issue pass instead of through the Head Office as has been done here-to-fore.


RUPEES
10,00,000
9,00,000
8,00,000
7,00,000
6,00,000
5,00,000
4,00,000
3,00,000
2,00,000
1,00,000
0
1929-30
1930-31
1939-40
1940-41
1941-42
1942-43

## 5. Court of Wards and Haisiyat Department.

Administration.

Lala Panna Lal held charge of the Department throughout the year under the control of the Revenue Minister. Kanwar Hari Singh was Assistant Superintendent, Haisiyat Court while Mr. Sardar Singh, B. A., was Personal Assistant to the Superintendent Court of Wards throughout the year.

### I. Court of Wards.

Introduction.

2. The Act of 1923 with the Rules framed under it governs the working of this Department.

The Act specially provides for the protection of minors and their estates, but there are provisions under which estates can be taken under the superintendence of the Court of Wards on account of mismanagement or extravagance on the part of Jagirdars. There were 8 estates of this type under the management of the Court during the year under report out of which one was released leaving 7 at the end of the year.

Mode of Management

3. The estates under the Court of Wards are managed (1) by direct management, (2) by Zimmewaries, (3) by Wards themselves in the capacity of Special Managers, or (4) by Ijara. There was not a single estate on Ijara during the year under report.

The estates under direct management are grouped into a number of circles of Managers or Assistant Managers and sub-divided into charges of Hawaldars with head quarters at convenient places, with a view to facilitate the survey and collection work under the direct and close supervision of the Managers or Assistant Managers who are required to be constantly on tour for the purpose.

In the year under report, the expenses of management were met out of the Court of Wards Fund, which is constituted mainly of contributions paid by the estates at the rate of 8% in the case of those which are under the direct management of the Department, and 5% in the case of estates which are under Zimmewaries, Ijara or Special managerships. The cost of the whole of the staff in the former case is borne by the Department, while in the latter case the establishment is maintained by the estates at their own cost.

Education of the Ward.

4. Adequate arrangements are made for the education of the Wards who are sent to the Mayo College, Ajmer, Rajput Schools Chopasni, Rajput Boarding House Jodhpur, and sometimes to the other local schools as deemed suitable in each case. For wards who are not of school-going age, arrangements are made at their respective villages under the supervision of the head-quarters officials. Those wards who are over age are sometimes sent to Sardar Infantry or Sardar Rissala for Military Training.

Release of the Estates.

5. According to the provisions of the Court of Wards Act, the estates are released ordinarily from the Superintendence of the Court of Wards on the ward attaining the age of 21, but the wards at the age of 18 or 19 are usually made special managers of their own estates with the staff of the Court of Wards, to enable them to get administrative training.

Marriage Fund.

6. The object of the marriage fund is to aid the financially embarassed Jagirdars on the occasions of marriage. The Court of Wards and Haisiyat Court estates contribute one per cent of their annual income to this fund. The interest earned on the investments, now amounting to Rs. 62,600 of the Court of Wards Fund is also added to the Marriage Fund. The savings of the Walter Krit Sabha were heithertofore added to this Fund, but from this year under Council Resolution No. 25 dated the 21st May 1938 these savings have been transferred to the Sabha for being used by it at its own discretion. Out of this Fund loans are advanced and also free grants are made to the Jagirdars who are unable to meet the marriage expenses.

Establishment.

7. The salaries of the three officials, Superintendent Court of Wards and Haisiyat, Assistant Superintendent Haisiat and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent Court of Wards are charged to 'General Administration' while the entire cost of the rest of the head office establishment and Muffassil staff is charged to the Court of Wards contribution Fund.

The strength of the Court of Wards Muffassil staff at the opening of the year was 1 District Officer with one peon, 1 Circle Manager, 5 Assistant Managers with 5 Sutar Sowars, 34 Hawaldars and 2 Relieving Hawaldars. At the close of the year, the staff was 1 District Officer with one peon, 6 Assistant Managers with 5 Sowars, 39 Hawaldars and 2 Relieving Hawaldars. In addition to above, there were 4 Assistant Managers and 19 Hawaldars and clerks paid from thikanas which are charged 5% contribution as they bear the expenses of the establishment.

The estates under both the Courts (Court of Wards and Haisiyat) continued to be managed jointly by the Managers, Assistant Managers and Hawaldars under the supervision of the District Officer.

Contributions for management.

8. During the year under report the rate of contribution remained the same as in the preceding year i. e. 8% in the case of the estates which were under direct management of the Court of Wards, and 5% in the case of the estates which were under Zimmewari, Ijara or special managership.

Court of Wards Fund.

9. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 27,720 and Rs. 33,517 against Rs. 28,105 and 32,781 respectively in the preceding year.

The closing balance on 30th September, 1939 stood at Rs. 87,445 as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Investments | .. .. | Rs. 76,090 |
| (2) Cash | .. .. | Rs. 11,355 |
| | Total .. | Rs. 87,445 |

The interest on the aforesaid investments was credited to the thikana Marriage Fund as usual.

Thikana Account.

10. The receipts and expenditure for the thikanas under the Court of Wards during the year amounted to Rs. 2,92,572 and Rs. 3,05,996 respectively against Rs. 3,12,947 and Rs. 3,16,490 in the preceding year.

The closing balance of the account of the estates under management stood at Rs. 80,323 on 30th September 1939 as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Investments | .. .. | Rs. 60,000 |
| (2) Cash | .. .. | Rs. 20,323 |
| | Total .. | Rs. 80,323 |

The account of marriage fund is summarised in the following statement:— Marriage Fund.

| | RECEIPTS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Cash. | Loan. | Investment. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Opening balance on 1st October, 1938 .. | 21,266 | 32,356 | 52,137 |
| Contributions. | | | |
| (I) Court of Wards .. .. | 3,876 | | |
| (II) Haisiyat Court .. .. | 3,613 | | |
| Interest .. .. .. .. | 4,290 | | |
| Recovery of Loans .. .. .. | 5,168 | 5,168 | |
| Investment .. .. .. | | | 431 |
| Total Rs. .. | 38,213 | 27,188 | 52,568 |

| | EXPENDITURE | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Cash | Loan | Investment |
| Free Grants | | | |
| (i) Court of Wards .. .. .. | 1,750 | | |
| (ii) Haisiyat Court .. .. .. | 1,400 | | |
| Loans | | | |
| (i) Court of Wards .. .. .. | 28,950 | 28,950 | |
| (ii) Haisiyat Court .. .. .. | 1,500 | 1,500 | |
| Commission on collection of Interest .. | 11 | | |
| Total .. | 33,659 | 30,450 | |
| Closing balance on 30th September 1939 .. | 4,554 | 57,638 | 52,568 |
| Total Rs. .. | 1,14,759 | | |

12. The agricultural condition during the year under report was very poor owing to famine in most of the Parganas. Agricultural Conditions.

13. The year under report opened with 118 estates under the management, out of which 17 were released, leaving the balance of 101 estates which was further raised to 119 by 18 new entrants. No. of Estates under management.

The above 119 estates are in respect of their revenues classified as under:—

| No. of estates | | Average Income |
|---|---|---|
| 62 .. .. .. .. | upto | Rs. 1,000 |
| 33 .. .. .. .. | above | Rs. 1,000 and upto 4,000 |
| 14 .. .. .. .. | „ | Rs. 4,000 „ 10,000 |
| 5 .. .. .. .. | „ | Rs. 10,000 „ 20,000 |
| 5 .. .. .. .. | | 20,000 |

Education of the Wards.

14. During the year under report 6 wards were reading at the Mayo College, Ajmer, 20 at the Rajput Schools Chopasni, 13 at Hanwant Rajput Boarding House, 19 in other private schools. Ten wards were under administrative training in thikanas, 1 was under military training and 2 were working as Special managers. The rest were living at their respective villages under the supervision of the head-quarter Officers concerned.

Investments.

15. The investment on behalf of certain wards out of the thikana accounts aggregated to Rs. 54,180 on 30th September, 1939, as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Securities .. .. .. .. | 20,400 |
| 2. Postal Cash Certificates .. .. .. | 33,780 |
| Total .. .. .. .. .. | 54,180 |

The estates holding investments to the extent of Rs. 11,390 were released during the year. Investments amounting to Rs. 11,820 were encashed during the year.

Payment of Debts.

16. A sum of Rs. 2,741 was paid towards Public debts and Rs. 25,718 towards private debts.

Case Work.

17. The following statement shows the state of the case work during the year under report:—

| Particulars | Opening balance | Instituted during the the | Total | Disposal | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original Cases .. | 73 | 68 | 141 | 89 | 52 |
| Appeals .. .. | 32 | 64 | 96 | 77 | 19 |

## II. Haisiyat Court.

18. The Haisiyat Court which is regulated by the Marwar Jagirdars Encumbered Estates Act 1922 is of the nature of an Insolvency Court for impoverished Jagirdars. Application to bring an estate under the Haisiyat Court can be made to the Minister-in-charge, by any State Department or by creditors or by the Jagirdar himself.

On receipt of such application, necessary inquiries are made under the Marwar Jagirdars Encumbered Estates Act to see if it is a fit case to be brought under the provisions of the Act, the Jagirdar is then disqualified from the management of the estate, and a scheme for liquidation of both public and private debts

is drawn up, due provision being made for the expenses of the Jagirdar and his dependents, and the payment of the current Government dues.

Certain important advantages accrue to the debtor Jagirdars when the provisions of the Act are applied to them. The chief of these is the reduction of the annual state demands whenever it is shown that they are excessive. Similarly, substantial remissions of arrears of state dues are permissible. The arrangement is, therefore, of benefit to both debtor and creditor.

Every effort is made to develop the estates under the management of the Haisiyat Court and to pay off the claims of the creditors who otherwise would not receive anything at all.

As the practice of leasing out the estates has again been commenced, there are 37 estates on lease out of the total 181 under the management of the Court.

The Departmnet was run at the expense of the encumbered estates, and the contribution was charged at 8% on the average income from estates under management and 5% on estates on Ijara, during the year under report.

19. The total receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 26,010 and expenditure to Rs.29,598 against Rs. 27,558 and Rs. 30,481 respectively of the last year. Haisiyat Court Account No. 167 General Receipt and Expenditure.

20. The year opened with a balance of 177 estates under management on 1st October, 1893 and 6 new estates were taken under management and 2 were released during the year, thus making up the total number of 181 estates which remained under the management at the close of the year. No. of estates under management.

21. Debts of 8 estates as against 19 of the previous year were sized up during the year under report. Settlement of Debts.

The total amount of debt determined and admitted for the 8 disqualified estates during the year amounted to Rs.2,98,132 as detailed below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Public debt .. .. .. .. .. .. | Rs. 53,235 |
| (ii) Private debts .. .. .. .. .. .. | Rs. 2,44,897 |
| Total .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Rs. 2,98,132 |

22. The liquidation scheme of 7 estates was prepared and got sanctioned during the year against 18 of the previous year. Liquidation Scheme.

23. Under this head, income and expenditure of all the estates under Haisiyat management is taken into account. Haisiyat Court Account No. 4.

A sum of Rs. 2,26,327 was collected during the year as against Rs.2,65,825 for the previous year.

24. The opening balance of this account was Rs.26,308 and receipts during the year were Rs. 1,30,870 plus a sum of Rs. 1,825 (the amount of cheques received back without payment). Out of this, a sum of Rs.1,04,123 was paid as detailed below towards private and public debt and a sum of Rs.33,738 of Haisiyat Court Account No. 168 Creditors Account.

thikana Sinla was credited back to thikana Account No. 4 leaving a balance of Rs.21,142 for distribution amongst creditors.

| Particulars | Previous year 1937-38 | Present year 1938-39 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public debt .. .. | 21,159 | 23,208 | 44,367 |
| Private debt .. .. | 55,582 | 80,915 | 1,34,497 |
| Total .. | 74,741 | 1,04,123 | 1,78,864 |

At the close of the year a total sum of Rs.73,279 was in deposit in the Treasury of the three personal deposit Accounts as detailed below:—

*1. Personal Deposit Haisiyat Court*

General Receipts and Expenditure.

Cash on 30th September 1939.. Rs. 9,085
Invested .. .. Rs. 9,929

Total .. Rs. 19,014

*2. Personal Deposit Haisiyat Court No. 4 Thikana Account.*

Cash .. .. Rs. 33,123

*Personal Deposit Haisiat Court No. 168*
*Creditors Account* .. Rs. 21,142

Total .. Rs. 73,279

Disposal of Cases of claims.

25. On 1st October, 1938, 27 cases of debts against Jagirdars who had not been disqualified were pending and 36 were registered during the year thus raising the number to 63, out of which 35 were decided during the year leaving a balance of 28 cases at the close of the year.

## 6. Central Jail Department.

Khan Bahadur M. R. Kothawala, O. B. E., remained Superintendent until November 3rd when he retired, the charge being taken over next day by Mr. E. W. Hayward, Principal Medical Officer and Director of Public Health in addition to his duties. The Department was under the control of the Chief Minister throughout the year. **Administration.**

2. The Jail population has shown a moderate rise, the actual figures being as follows:— **Jail Population**

| Particulars. | 1936—37. | 1937—38. | 1938—39. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total prisoners on October 1st. .. | 645 | 676 | 698 |
| „ „ admitted. .. .. | 1,223 | 1,197 | 1,394 |
| „ „ discharged .. .. | 1,192 | 1,175 | 1,347 |
| Balance on September 30th. .. .. | 676 | 698 | 745 |
| Daily average. .. .. .. | 670·61 | 669·03 | 700·95 |
| Maximum population any one day. .. | 730 | 704 | 794 |
| Daily average of sick. .. .. | 38·62 | 62·83 | 72·85 |
| Number of deaths. .. .. .. | 2 | 8 | 1 |
| Death rate per mile. .. .. .. | 2·98 | 11·95 | 1·43 |

For civil prisoners and undertrials, who are included in the above totals, the separate figures were:—

| Particulars. | 1936—37. | 1937—38. | 1938—39. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total civil prisoners on October 1st. .. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| „ „ „ admitted. .. | 10 | 20 | 18 |
| „ „ „ discharged. .. | 10 | 16 | 22 |
| Balance on September 30th. .. .. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Daily average. .. .. .. | 0·55 | 1·64 | 0·84 |
| Total undertrials on October 1st. .. | 76 | 51 | 77 |
| „ „ admitted. .. .. | 312 | 296 | 377 |
| „ „ discharged. .. .. | 337 | 270 | 378 |
| Balance on September 30th. .. .. | 51 | 77 | 76 |
| Daily average. .. .. .. | 77·07 | 61·45 | 49·45 |

In addition to the above, civil lunatics were kept in the Lunatic Ward, the average number of them being 16.

It will be seen, therefore, that the average lock-up figures of prisoners and civil lunatics for the year was 716·95 and a few children who were present with their mothers while the latter were undergoing their sentences or awaiting trial.

The average period of detention of undertrials was 64 days. but this figure really is of little value as it includes the times of a number of undertrials in the local subordinate courts who are released on bail very quickly. There were, however, three undertrials in one of these for over a year, one of them being

finally acquitted. It thus gives an incorrect idea of the length of time that the higher courts take to dispose of cases, and it must also be remembered that many undertrials have been in custody in the districts for six months before they reach a higher court in Jodhpur. However, the conditions have not varied for many years and the figures for the last twelve years may be noted. They are 44, 53, 44, 36, 88, 48, 77, 82, 41, 96, 93, 69 days.

The health of the prisoners generally was exceedingly good. As before, all serious cases were sent to the Windham Hospital for treatment.

Jail Conditions.

3. Prisoners were for the first time issued with a double set of clothing, this being in accordance with the practice of British Indian Jails and enabled them to keep much cleaner.

A library was started and prisoners are now allowed books as in British India, though much difficulty is experienced as there are still only 561 books, all of which have been kindly given free of charge by various persons.

A school for juvenile prisoners with a convict master was started and a number of the youngsters can now read and write and do elementary arithmetic. Voluntary help in this school was given for a long time by several college students. This School as well as the warders' school is supervised voluntarily by one of the college staff.

Variations in the diet scales were made in order to bring them in line with British Indian scales, and improvements in the system of their purchase and issue were also made. The cost of feeding was Rs. 49 per prisoner per year against Rs. 51 of the previous year.

Jail Offences.

4. 227 Jail offences were reported against 84 of the previous year. It is considered that this increase is not due to an increase in the commission of offences but to their not being connived at by the staff.

Escape.

5. One prisoner escaped over the factory wall into the Press stores, which is not a difficult feat for a good jumper. He was, however, recaptured by the police at Beawar the following day and returned here.

Executions.

6. There were none this year, though two men are under sentence of death.

Releases and Special Remissions.

7. The release and special remissions granted on auspicious occasion were as below:—

| Occasion. | Releases. | Remissions. |
|---|---|---|
| His Imperial Majesty's Birthday. .. .. .. | 3 | 177 |
| His Highness's Birthday. .. .. .. | 3 | 64 |
| Maharaj Kunwar Sahib's Birthday. .. .. .. | 38 | 115 |

As usual all other eligible prisoners, whose dates of admission to and release from jail did not include one of these auspicious days, were granted remissions during their sentence in honour of them on the usual scales.

One prisoner suffering from incurable disease was also specially released.

8. The proposed Mental Hospital not yet being ready, civil as well as criminal lunatics are still kept here, where their conditions of life are certainly better than outside. Lunatics.

There are still 9 of the original batch sent in 1933 at the Mental Hospital, Lahore, while 1 is at Agra, but no more are being sent there or to any other British Indian institution as they are all overcrowded with patients of their own Provinces.

9. A large number of changes occurred in the staff during the year, many of the old employees including the Assistant Jailor, Lines Officer, Chief Head Warder and 3 clerks left service for various reasons including the physical incapacity. There is still room for much improvement among some of the survivors of this purge, but some of them and of the new men are beginning to show their capabilities and there is much less indiscipline now and this is reflected in the better observance of orders by the prisoners, though this still leaves a great deal to be desired. Staff.

Reorganisation in the duties and designations of the senior executive and clerical staff followed these changes.

Uniform is now issued free to all warders, the categories of warders and jail guards having been amalgamated and the system of uniform allowances stopped. The luckiest individual under this allowance system drew savings amounting to Rs. 181 when his account was closed.

A Staff Benefit Fund has been opened and a Co-operative Credit & Thrift Society formed with the help of the Department concerned. With the help of the same Department too, a school for the education of warders has also been organised with proper teachers and will start working from 1st October 1939.

Many of the staff have been trained in musketry and all are being given squad drill in turns, part of the garden having been converted into a combined drill and football ground, though the surface is not yet pucca.

10. New rules regarding the grant of special remissions and releases have been proposed, while those about the imposition of fetters and the disposal of unauthorised articles recovered have been introduced. Rules.

11. A part of the garden has been turned into a parade ground and a large area of it that was used for growing delicate fruits or vegetables has been dug up and replanted with the coarser articles required for the prisoners. This has necessitated the discontinuance of the issue of free *dalis*. Night-soil from the jail is now used as manure, thus making a big saving in the purchase of animal manure. Garden.

12. The Stores are in the process of complete re-organisation. Many unserviceable articles that had collected over many years were disposed of by public auction. Stores.

13. These are being overhauled in accordance with British Indian jail practice, though many of the older ones have unfortunately been much damaged by rats and white ants. Records.

Factory.

14. A record output has been achieved, the receipts showing an advance of over 25% on the previous year. The cessation of the practice of sending convict gangs to various bungalows to work has materially helped in achieving this result. The work of the Factory Instructor in dealing with a much higher number of convicts each day and a greater output per man has been most praiseworthy.

Buildings.

15. Many minor improvements were made in these by the P. W. D. no major work being undertaken. The minor improvements included the division of Barrack No. I so as to give separate accommodation for juveniles, the provision of a small stores office and one bathroom and several latrines for staff, remodelling of the stores, part of which was converted into a finger-print room, closing up of two verandahs to form record-rooms, improvements to one line of warders' quarters, to the modi's godown and to the factory entrance, the conversion of a verandah into a factory fuel store, the remodelling of the factory stores, including alterations to enable the tailors and mistri's shops to move there from the main jail and various alterations in the hospital.

Blood Transfusion Service.

16. It is a matter of great pleasure that when the Principal Medical Officer and Medical Officer I/C Windham Hospital called upon the convicts of this jail to offer themselves as donors for blood transfusion for patients at the Windham Hospital, every man in the barrack concerned came forward and offered himself. Thus there is a very adequate supply of blood for all normal medical requirements in Jodhpur.

Receipts and Expenses.

17. Receipts totalled Rs. 55,008 while expenditure came to Rs. 1,29,102. The increase under expenditure was due to the holding over of bills from the previous year and the greater expenditure on diet and uniforms necessitated by the greater number of prisoners.

## 7. State Soldiers' Board.

Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singhji of Pokaran and Thakur Hem Singhji continued to act as President and Honorary Secretary respectively of the Board during the year under report.

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Receipts and Exp

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Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singhji of Pokaran and Thakur Hem Singhji continued to act as President and Honorary Secretary respectively of the Board during the year under report.

The Board's activities extended as usual to:—

(i) Finding employment for ex-soldiers and their dependents.

(ii) Helping the sons and dependents of ex-soldiers in getting scholarships and awarding scholarships to them.

(iii) Recommending grants of reliefs and awarding reliefs to ex-soldiers and their dependents, and

(iv) Redressing the grievances of ex-soldiers or their widows etc. wherever possible.

(i) *Employment*:—A large number of ex-soldiers were employed during the year through the agency of the Board.

(ii) *Scholarships*:—21 Students were awarded scholarships during the year from the various Soldiers' Board Funds.

(iii) *Relief grants*:—19 persons were granted temporary pensions and lump-sum grants during the year from the various Soldiers' Board Funds.

The Honorary Secretary and the Assistant Secretary conducted tours in the Districts visiting ex-soldiers and their dependents giving them an opportunity to ventilate their grievances, if any.

## 8. Sambhar Shamlat.

Introductory.

1. The Sambhar Shamlat area comprising 12 villages with an area of about 110 sq. miles has been under the joint administration of the Jodhpur and Jaipur States since 1709 A.D. when the joint forces conquered the tract by scattering the forces of Bahadur Shah, the Mughal Emperor. The constitution of the joint administration has varied from time to time. In 1925, both the States agreed to appoint a Shamlat Board, which consists of two members, one from each State and an Executive Officer who is selected alternately from the Jaipur and Jodhpur States for three years and he is responsible for the administrative arrangements of the area. There is also a Controlling Officer who is alternately selected by both the States and who is of the status of a sub-Judge of the Jaipur State or Judicial Superintendent of the Jodhpur State. He exercises Judicial and Executive powers as laid down in the States Notification of 1925. The present members of the Board are Mehta Ranjit Mal, B. A., LL. B., Puisne Jndge, Chief Court, Jodhpur State, and Pandit Mool Chand Tiwary, B. A., B. L., Puisne Judge, Chief Court, Jaipur State.

This year the rainfall was only 10" instead of normal rainfall of 25". The general condition of crops was not very satisfactory and both Khariff and Rabi crops suffered much for want of timely rains.

Receipts.

2. The chief sources of income are land Revenue, Customs and Excise, Judicial and Miscellaneous. The year under review opened with a balance of Rs. 24,585 and the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 47,463 as against Rs. 47,775 in the preceding year. The increase under the head "Miscellaneous" is due to Rs. 6,000 received during the year under report from the the Jaipur Government on account of refund of customs duty on ghee allowed to be imported into Sambhar free of customs duty in 1937-38. The receipts under the various heads are given below.

| Heads. | Year 1937-38. | Year. 1938-39. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Judicial. .. .. .. .. .. | 6,759 | 9,001. |
| 2. Land Revenue. .. .. .. .. | 9,648. | 7,135. |
| 3. Customs and Excise. .. .. .. .. | 28,728 | 22,275. |
| 4. Miscellaneous. .. .. .. .. | 2,640 | 9,052. |
| Total .. | 47,775 | 47,763. |

Expenditure.

3. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 55,240 as against Rs. 54,322 in the preceding year.

Judicial.

4. The law is administered in accordance with the British India Enactments. Personal matters are governed by the ordinary Hindu and Mohmmedan Laws as administered by the British India courts.

The following statement gives details of the cases disposed of by the Shamlat Board during the year under review:—

| Nature of suits. | Balance from last year. | New institutions. | Total | Disposal | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal appeals .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Civil original .. .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Civil Appeals .. .. | 2 | 20 | 22 | 18 | 4 |
| Appeals and revision .. | 3 | 12 | 15 | 15 | .. |
| Reviews and Revisions .. | .. | 4 | 4 | .. | 4 |
| | 6 | 39 | 45 | 35 | 10 |

The cases disposed of by the Controlling Officer, during the year were as under:—

| Nature of suits. | Balance from last year. | New institutions. | Total. | Disposal | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal original. .. | 2 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| Criminal appeals. .. | 3 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| Civil original. .. | 10 | 12 | 22 | 7 | 15 |
| Criminal appeals .. | 27 | 24 | 51 | 44 | 7 |
| Misc. Appeals. .. | | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Civil Executions. .. | 4 | 28 | 32 | 20 | 12 |
| Total. .. | 46 | 81 | 127 | 89 | 38 |

The cases disposed of by the Executive Officer during the year were as under:—

| Nature of suits. | Balance from last year. | New institutions | Total. | Disposal | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civil Original .. .. | 120 | 143 | 263 | 156 | 107 |
| Civil Executions .. .. | 68 | 142 | 205 | 97 | 108 |
| Criminal Originals .. | 9 | 44 | 53 | 41 | 12 |
| Revenue Miscellaneous. .. | 117 | 294 | 411 | 306 | 105 |
| Collectory .. .. | 3 | 23 | 26 | 14 | 12 |
| Registration .. .. | .. | 84 | 84 | 84 | .. |
| Municipal .. .. | 60 | 209 | 269 | 179 | 90 |
| | 372 | 939 | 1,311 | 877 | 434 |

The above statement would show that the Judicial work in the court of the Executive Officer is heavy. Besides this, he has varied responsibility of controlling the Revenue, Police, Customs and all other branches of administration.

Medical Aid.

5. There is a hospital under an Assistant Surgeon from the Jaipur State. The total number of indoor and outdoor patients was 159 and 20,499 against 129 and 17,776 in the previous year and 978 major and minor operations were performed as against 1,016 in 1937-38. The daily average of patients was 180 against 174 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,007 as against Rs. 6,151 of the preceding year.

Education.

6. There are five Schools—one middle school, two lower primary and two girls schools. The first three are under the control of the Director of Education, Government of Jodhpur, while the girls schools are under the Board itself. The number of boys on the roll was 475 against 460 in the preceding year and 216 girls against 151 in the previous year. The expenditure on the boys schools during the year was Rs. 14,777 as against 14,603 in 1937-38.

Municipality

7. The Sambhar town Municipality is self-supporting. There are 12 nominated members—6 from the Salt Traders and 6 from the gentry of the town with the Executive Officer as President. The receipts and expenditure during the year under review were Rs. 16,608 and 17,297 as against Rs. 13,796 and 16,043 respectively in 1937-38. At the commencement of the year 60 cases were in hand, 209 were instituted during the year and 179 cases were disposed of. leaving a balance of 90 cases at the close of the year.

The Committee maintains two girls schools as noted in para 6 supra and a Maternity Home and spent Rs. 1,524 and Rs. 1,122 respectively on them during the year under review. This year 2 blocks of latrines were constructed. The Committee paid Rs. 2,000 towards donations collected for the construction of the Deodani road and it ear marked Rs. 2,000 for the repairs of khurras. General health of the town was good, but a large number of dog-bite cases occurred and they were sent to Jaipur for treatment at the Anti Rabic centre. The Sambhar Shamlat administration met the journey expenses of poor patients.

Police.

8. The total strength of the Police Force was 33 Officers and rank and file. 23 cases were reported of which 18 were registered. Of these 9 remained untraced, 2 were under investigation and 7 cases were challaned. Of the 15 accused committed to the courts, 4 were convicted, 4 discharged and 7 remained pending in the courts at the close of the year. The property stolen amounted to Rs. 910 of which that worth Rs. 145 was recovered. The expenditure on police was Rs. 6,882 against Rs. 6491 in the year 1937-38.

The prosecution work of the police was conducted by Pandit Din Dayal Sharma, B. A., LL. B.

Famine Relief Measure.

9. In order to render help to the famine stricken people of this area, a famine relief Committee, consisting of 7 non-official members and Kotwal Sambhar, was formed under the presidentship of the Executive Officer. The Shambhar Shamlat Administration sanctioned Rs. 5,400 for the relief works and placed the amount at the disposal of the famine Relief Committee, in addition to Rs. 2,000 paid by the Municipal Committee for the construction of the Deodani Road as relief measure. Besides a considerable amount was collected from the public donations towards the construction of Deodani Road as well as the Famine Relief works; Rs. 2,000 were spent on the construction of khurras by the Sambhar Municipality.

The following relief measures were adopted by the committee:—

(1) Starting the work of repairs of Kalia Bundh and other nadies and talaos.

(2) Distribution of Taccavi loan (about Rs. 2,000).

(3) Opening of ghee, fodder and other foodstuff depots.

(4) Construction of Deodani road.

(5) Construction of khurras in Sambhar town.

## 9. Marwar Merwara Retroceded Area.

Introduction.

24 villages which were under the control of the Ajmer Merwara Administration under the treaty of 1885 were retroceded to the Jodhpur Government on 1st April 1938. The area of the tract is about 73 sq. miles with a population of about 9,000 persons.

Administration.

2. The tract is under the jurisdiction of a British Officer designated "Chief Executive Officer" with headquarters at Udaipur. Major R F. Craster held the post of the Chief Executive Officer until 26th September 1939 when Major J. F. Maxwell was appointed. Mr. Parushotam Dass Khanna was the Tehsildar of Sendra until 1st April 1939, when he reverted to Ajmer-Merwara and a Tehsildar from the cadre of Naib Hakims was appointed in his place. The Tehsildar is invested with 2nd class Judicial powers. He is also the Revenue Officer of the Tehsil, a sub-treasury officer and a Sub-Registrar. The civil and criminal cases, cognizable by a I class Magistrate, of this area are dealt with by the Sojat Hakim.

Revenue work.

3. (a) The actual rental demand for the year was Rs. 7,157/5/10 of which remission of Rs. 599/7/- was sanctioned and Rs. 5908/13/11 were recovered, leaving Rs. 649/-/11 outstanding at the close of the year.

(b) During the year there were 381 mutation cases including 133 of the previous year and all were disposed of. Rs. 122 were realised on this account leaving Rs. 5 at the close of the year.

(c) 11 applications for sale of land were received and disposed of under the Ajmer Merwara Land Alienation Regulation No. III of 1914

(d) Rs. 745 were advanced as Taccavi to needy agriculturists.

(e) There were two cattle pounds at Sendra and Kot Kirana. The income on this account was Rs. 202 and expenditure of Rs 28.

(f) Rs. 13 were received on account of sale proceeds of papri, leaves etc. on tank embankments.

(g) Rs. 368 were received on account of sale of court fees stamps.

Judicial.

4. There were 75 criminal cases including 12 of the previous year, of which 68 were disposed of leaving a balance of 7 cases at the close of the year.

The Chief Executive Officer disposed of 7 criminal appeals and 2 criminal revision petitions. One criminal appeal remained pending at the close of the year; warrants and writ of warning yielded Rs. 23.

Eighteen documents under the Indian Registration Act were registered. Rs. 32 were realised as registration and copying fees.

Pensioners.

5. Fifty-eight pensioners received their pension at the Sendra Sub-Treasury as against 50 in the preceding year.

Panchayat Courts.

6. The Panchayat Court at Kot Kirana disposed of 5 criminal cases and 1 civil case. Rs. 178 were at the credit of the Court.

Education

7. There were six Lower Primary Schools at Sendra, Chitar, Chang, Kalalia, Bagri and Kot Kirana.

Medical

8. The public of this area received free medical aid at Jetaran and Sojat dispensaries as in the previous year.

Excise

9. There were 2 shops for the sale of opium at Sendra and Kot Kirana and a shop for hemp drugs at Sendra. There were 3 shops for the sale of country liquor at Sendra, Chitar and Kot Kirana.

Copying-fees

10. Rs. 48 were recovered on account of revenue and judicial copying fees

Income and expenditure

11. The income and expenditure of the Retroceded area during the year were as follows:—

| Heads | Income | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| Land Revenue .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5,705 | 7,173 |
| Excise and Salt .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5,948 | 184 |
| Education .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 2,708 |
| Police.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 229 | 4,372 |
| Public Health .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 392 |
| Sendra Tehsil .. .. .. .. .. .. | 228 | 5,426 |
| Forest .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4,808 | 2,949 |
| Cooperative Department .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 1,083 |
| Sendra Treasury .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 713 |
| Control office .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 10,336 |
| Total .. | 16,918 | 32,387 |

## 10. Famine Relief Operations.

The Famine Relief for the year may very well be split up into two definite periods viz. the pre-monsoon period from October, 1938 to July, 1939 and the last two months of the year August and September when due to the failure of monsoon again the Famine Relief Operations on a larger scale were undertaken.

The Revenue Minister held charge of the Famine Relief Operations till 8th August 1939 when Diwan Bahadur Thakur Madho Singhji of Sankhwas was appointed as the Minister-in-charge, Famine Operations and Munshi Niranjan Swaroop, Superintendent Hawala as Assistant to the Famine Minister.

In connection with the Famine Relief Operations a sum of Rs. 17,08,800 was provided in the Budget of 1938-1939 and the Revenue Minister was authorised to draw sums within the budget allotment without reference to Council.

The following statement would show the amounts finally provided and the actual expenditure under each head:—

### 27. Miscellaneous-Famine 1938-39.

| Head | Revised grant. | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Taccavi Loan | | |
| (a) Irrecoverable | 60,200 | 60,112 |
| (b) Recoverable | 1,32,800 | 1,25,131 |
| 2. Relief Doles | 30,000 | 20,997 |
| 3. Grass & Fodder | 3,46,900 | 3,45,741 |
| 4. Relief Works | | |
| (a) Under P. W. D. | 5,45,000 | 3,90,804 |
| (b) Under Famine Minister | 1,33,000 | 1,32,569 |
| 5. Establishment | 30,680 | 15,518 |
| 6. Travelling Allowance | 16,000 | 11,961 |
| 7. Contingencies .. | 92,920 | 92,015 |
| 8. Supply of Water | 10,000 | 7,930 |
| 9. Camel allowance | 11,300 | 1,836 |
| 10. Purchase of grain | 3,00,000 | 2,99,630 |
| Total .. | 17,08,800 | 15 01,263 |

Purchase of fodder & opening of fodder depots.

Due to successive years of draught, acute fodder scarcity was felt in some districts. All the forest areas and grass Jors were thrown open for free grazing of cattle. 2,87,416 acres of forest areas and 15,173 acres of Jors were thus thrown open. Fodder was sold at the cheap rates at following depots within Marwar.

| Names of Paragnas. | Names of Depots. |
|---|---|
| 1. Barmer .. .. .. | 1. Barmer. |
| | 2. Kawas. |
| | 3. Baitu. |
| | 4. Bachhabara. |

| NAMES OF PARAGNAS. | NAMES OF DEPOTS. |
|---|---|
| 2. Jodhpur .. .. .. | 1. Raikabagh.<br>2. Mathania.<br>3. Mandore.<br>4. Luni Jn.<br>5. Osian<br>6. Asaranada.<br>7. Baori |
| 3. Phalodi .. .. .. | 1. Phalodi.<br>2. Lohawat.<br>3. Pokaran.<br>4. Chadi. |
| 4. Pachpadra .. .. | 1. Balotra.<br>2. Kalyanpura. |
| 5. Siwana .. .. .. | 1. Mokalsar.<br>2. Samdari. |
| 6. Jalore .. .. .. | 1. Jalore.<br>2. Bagra.<br>3. Umedpur. |
| 7. Jaswantpura .. .. | 1. Bhinmal.<br>2. Jaswantpura. |
| 8. Sanchore .. .. .. | 1. Sanchore. |
| 9. Sojat .. .. .. | 1. Sojat Road.<br>2. Chandawal.<br>3. Marwar Jn.<br>4. Phulad.<br>5. Sojat. |
| 10. Pali .. .. .. | 1. Pali.<br>2. Rohat. |
| 11. Bali .. .. .. | 1. Bali (Bokanada<br>2. Erinpura<br>3. Nana<br>4. Sewari<br>5. Sanderao |
| 12. Desuri .. .. .. | 1. Rani<br>2. Somesar<br>3. Desuri<br>4. Sadri |
| 13. Jetaran .. .. .. | 1. Jetaran<br>2. Bar<br>3. Khakiji-ki-Baori |
| 14. Bilara .. .. .. | 1. Bilara<br>2. Bhavi<br>3. Pipar Road |
| 15. Merta .. .. .. | 1. Degana<br>2. Merta City<br>3. Padu<br>4. Alaniawas |
| 16. Nagaur .. .. .. | 1. Nagaur<br>2. Khajwana<br>3. Alai<br>4. Khatu<br>5 Sinkhwas<br>6. Rol |

| Names of Paragnas. | Names of Depots. |
|---|---|
| 17. Didwana .. .. .. | 1. Didwana<br>2. Ladnu<br>3. Ratao<br>4. Bemot<br>5. Badabara |
| 18. Parbatsar .. .. .. | 1. Parbatsar<br>2. Makarana<br>3. Gachhipura<br>4. Harsor |
| 19. Sambhar .. .. .. | 1. Narainpura<br>2. Kuchaman Road<br>3. Maroth |
| 20. Sheo .. .. .. | 1. Sheo |
| 21. Shergarh .. .. .. | 1. Shergarh<br>2 Balesar |
| 22. Retroceded Area .. .. | 1. Sendra<br>2. Bagri Kalalia |

The Director, Animal Husbandry Department was put in charge of the working of these depots, but later in August, 1939 the depots were put under the Forest Superintendent who was appointed Executive Officer of the Grass Purchase Committee, Fodder was made available to the agriculturists at Re. -/10/- and -/12/- a maund and to the non-agriculturists at Rs. 1/4/- and 1/8/- a maund. 3,37,299 maunds of fodder was purchased during the year 1938-39. Out of this 2,17,240 maunds of grass was issued till the end of September.

**Migration of Cattle.**

Mr. Sugan Chand Kothari, Superintendent of Forests was deputed to visit Mewar, Kotah Bundi and States of Central India in order to arrange for grazing facilities of Marwar cattle by negotiating with the authorities concerned. There was a sympathetic response from all States to which the Marwar cattle migrated, and it was very much appreciated.

The Jodhpur Government conveyed their warm appreciations and gratefulness to all the Darbars for their most gracious help.

With a view to afford relief to the migrating cattle of Marwar free fodder was supplied enroute to Malwa both to Jagir and Khalsa cattle. In all 4,380 maunds of fodder was supplied to 38,641 cattle at these depots. The depots were located at 1. Mangaliawas 2. Nasirabad 3. Sarwar 4. Deoli 5. Kekri 6. Bandarwara 7. Baral 8. Bhilwara 9. Chitorgarh and 10. Nimbahera.

**Taccavi Loans and remissions.**

Taccavi Loans amounting to Rs. 1,25,131 were advanced to the agriculturists for Kharif sowing before August, 1939 Out of this Rs. 89,481 were distributed in Khalsa and Rs. 35,650 in Jagir areas.

Remission in rents amounting to Rs. 2,96,777 was given in the affected Khalsa areas.

**Poor Houses and Doles.**

No poor houses were required to be opened. Relief Doles amounting to Rs. 20,997 were distributed.

**Relief Works.**

Due to the failure of rains in the months of June and July, 1939 severe conditions of draught were visible. A meeting was atonce convened on 9th August, 1939 of the Ministers and Principal Heads of Departments under the benign Presidentship of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur and a comprehensive campaign of famine relief was launched in August, 1939.

In order to provide employment to the cultivators test works at seven P. W. D. Centres were opened immediately. The daily average attendance at the P. W. D. Works was 27,431 persons during August and September, 1939.

For those cultivators who would not go to the P. W. D. Works, 102 relief works were opened under the civil agency at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,22,200. By the end of September, 1939, 20,372 persons were daily employed at these works.

**Cheap Grain Shops.**

No Cheap Grain Shops were opened during the period under report, but with a view to keep the market prices of grain on a level 1,00,000 maunds of wheat was purchased from Sindh side through Government Officials deputed for the purpose, and 50,000 maunds from the Punjab through a contractor.

**Water Supply.**

Sanction was accorded for purchase of 100 tanks for supply of water by rail at a cost of Rs. 1,53,000. But in the last week of August, 1939 there were wide spread rains ranging from 1 to 8 inches in most of the Districts. These showers improved the situation and the water supply through Railway borne tanks was not necessary during the period under report.

**Famine Relief Fund.**

The fund was opened by a generous contribution of Rs. 10,000 from His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur and an appeal for contribution from well-to-do subjects of His Highness was issued by the Chief Minister. There was an enthusiastic response to it from charitably inclined Jagirdars and Seths and by the close of September, 1939 Rs. 32,795 were collected for the fund

CHAPTER VI

# Commercial Departments.

## 1. Jodhpur Railway.

History

The first portion of the Railway from Marwar Junction to Pali (19 miles) was completed in June 1882, and the line was extended from Pali to Luni Junction (25 miles) in June 1884; a further extension from Luni Junction to Jodhpur (20 miles) was opened in March 1885. In order to deal with the large output of salt from Pachpadra, a branch from Luni Junction to Pachpadra (60·51 miles) was opened for traffic in March, 1887. In the same year, a proposal was put forward to link up Jodhpur with other important towns in the State, such as Nagaur and Makrana, and finally a through line to Bikaner was proposed. An agreement was accordingly arrived at between the Jodhpur and Bikaner States, which provided that each State should construct and finance the portion of the line in its respective territory and receive the profits arising therefrom, the combined line being worked under common management. The line up to the Jodhpur Bikaner Frontier (123·50 miles) was completed in December 1891. An extension from Merta Road to Kuchaman Road (73 miles) was completed in March 1893. The line from Balotra (instead of Pachpadra) to the British Frontier (134·44 miles) on the western border of the State was completed in December 1900. About this time, as a result of this extension, a broad gauge line in British India from Shadipalli to Hyderabad (Sind) was converted to meter gauge and the management of this line was entrusted to the Jodhpur State and worked as part of the Jodhpur Railway under an agreement with the Government of India. A short branch from Merta Road to Merta City (8·95 miles) was constructed in 1905. A line from Degana to the Bikaner Frontier (61·11 miles) was constructed in September 1909. The Phalodi Branch (79·19 miles) was completed in May 1914. The Ladnun branch (4·56 miles) was constructed in 1915, but the main line to Sujangarh was re-aligned in 1932 to include Ladnun which left 3·11 miles. A branch line from Jodhpur to Fidusar Stone Quarries (9·49 miles) was completed in March 1924. A branch line from Makrana to Parbatsar (13·21 miles) was completed in 1928. The Pipar Bilara narrow gauge Railway (25·72 miles) was converted to the meter gauge in 1928. A branch line from Samdari to Raniwara (95·23 miles) was completed in 1931. The Marwar Junction-Phulad branch (15·58 miles) connecting the Jodhpur Railway with the Udaipur Chittorgarh Railway was completed on 4th February 1936. The total length of the Railway in the Jodhpur State is now 766·94 miles.

Besides this, the Jodhpur Government works the following Sections in Sindh under an agreement with the Government of India:—

1. Jodhpur-Hyderabad Railway (British Section 238·52 miles).
2. Mirpur Khas-Khadro Railway 49·50 miles.
3. Khadro Mothanagar Section (opened on 10th March 1939. 10·56 miles).

Thus the total length of the Railway is 1,065·02 miles.

Administration.

2. Major J. W. Gordon, C. I. E., O. B. E., was the Manager of the Jodhpur Railway throughout the year under the administrative control of the Chief Minister. Mr. D. A. Phillips, Executive Engineer proceeded on 6 months' leave from 28th March, 1938 and Mr. C. L. Kumar officiated him. Mr. G. T. Grafton, District Loco Superintendent proceeded on 7 months' leave from 12th April, 1938. Major G. F. Evans, Chief Traffic Manager proceeded on 6 months and 10 days' leave from 1st June 1938 and Mr. G. T. Simpson officiated him and when the latter went on leave Rai Sahib Ghisoo Lal officiated him. Mr. G. H. A. Wood, Auditor of Accounts, Jodhpur Railway proceeded on 10½ months' leave from 15th November, 1938, and handed over charge of his duties to Mr. A. R. Rebello. Mr. S. A. C. Henry was appointed as Assistant Engineer from 28th November, 1938 in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. S. J. Stephens.

Financial Results.

3. The total outlay including construction and suspense invested on the Jodhpur Railway was Rs. 6,24,43,090 at the close of the year ending 31st March, 1939 while the capital outlay on open line including suspense was Rs. 6,17,64,053, the percentage of net return being 8·03 and 8·12 respectively against 10·10 and 10·11 in the preceding year. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 1,21,10,179 and the working expenses were Rs. 70,94,856 giving a net return of Rs. 50,15,323 against Rs. 1,26,64,827, Rs. 65,78,379 and Rs. 60,86,448 respectively in 1937-38. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was 58·6 against 51·6 in the preceding year.

The net earnings of the Jodhpur Railway (Jodhpur Section) amounted to Rs. 38,26,015 while those of Jodhpur Hyderabad Railway (British Section) and Mirpur Khas-Khadro Railway were Rs. 10,68,612 and Rs. 1,20,693 respectively.

Equipment.

4. The Railway owned 103 locomotives, 278 passenger carriages, 87 other passenger carriages, 2,901 goods rolling stock, 7 motor inspection trollies and 1 rail motor car for inspection as against 107, 267, 83, 2697, 7 and 1 respectively of the last year.

Passenger Traffic

5. The following statement shows the number of passengers carried and coaching earnings during the year:—

| Particulars. | | Jodhpur Railway. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1937-38 | 1938-39 |
| Number of passengers carried .. .. .. | | 4,926,054 | 4,892,857 |
| Passenger miles .. .. .. .. | Miles. | 202,817,097 | 200,068,198 |
| Average journey .. .. .. .. .. | | 42·6 | 40·9 |
| Earnings from passengers carried excluding refunds .. | Rs. | 43,46,737 | 41,34,664 |
| Average rate charged per passenger per mile. .. | Pies. | 3·98 | 3·98 |
| Total Coaching Earnings .. .. .. | Rs. | 49,19,776 | 47,02,107 |

6. The following Statement gives the tonnage of goods carried and earnings from goods traffic:— **Goods Traffic.**

| Particulars. | | JODHPUR RAILWAY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1937-38 | 1938-39 |
| Number of tons carried .. .. .. | Tons. | 1,296,762 | 1,322,239 |
| Net ton miles .. .. .. .. | Miles. | 184,333,381 | 173,097,754 |
| Average haul .. .. .. .. | .. | 142·1 | 131·0 |
| Earnings from tonnage carried .. .. | Rs. | 72,54,416 | 69,15,835 |
| Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile | Pies. | 7·56 | 7·67 |
| Total Goods Earnings .. .. | Rs. | 72,84,832 | 69,39,235 |

7. The working expenses of the Railway were as under:— **Working Expenses.**

| Departments. | Works. | Whole System. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1937—38 | 1938—39 | Increase | Decrease |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Engineering. | Maintenance of way & works. | 10,28,635 | 10,35,927 | 7,292 | .. |
| Locomotive. | Maintenance & Renewal of Engines, cost of the fuel and other expenses attributable to motive power. | 18,07,684 | 19,27,607 | 1,19,923 | .. |
| Carriage & Wagon. | Maintenance & Renewal of carriage & Wagon Stock. | 5,39,368 | 6,35,650 | 96,282 | .. |
| Traffic. | Commercial & Transportation. | 10,95,145 | 9,61,031 | .. | 1,34,114 |
| Agency & others. | Management, Audit, Medical, Stores & Police. | 6,18,426 | 4,53,202 | .. | 1,65,224 |
| Miscellaneous. | Law charges, compensation, contribution to Provident Fund etc. | 6,99,498 | 6,50,545 | .. | 48,953 |
| Electrical service. | Expenses. | .. | 3,03,813 | 3,03,813 | .. |
| | Total ordinary expenses. | 57,88,756 | 59,67,775 | 1,79,019 | .. |
| | Replacement & Renewals. | 7,45,333 | 11,27,081 | 3,81,748 | .. |
| | Grand Total .. | 65,34,089 | 70,94,856 | 5,60,767 | .. |

8. The Capital Expenditure as compared with that in the year 1937-38 is given below:— **Capital Expenditure.**

| HEADS. | EXPENDITURE. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jodhpur Railway. | | | Jodhpur—Hyderabad Railway. | | |
| | 1937—38 | 1938—39 | Difference. | 1937—38 | 1938—39 | Difference. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Preliminary Expenses. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Land. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 280 | +280 |
| 3. Structural Engineering works. | 93,120 | 67,213 | —30,907 | 1,81,995 | 1,64,367 | —17,628 |
| 4. Equipment. | 42,864 | 66,475 | +23,611 | 6,061 | 2,144 | —3,917 |
| 5. Rolling stock. | 2,66,543 | 9,24,168 | +6,57,625 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6. General charges. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,221 | +2,221 |
| 7 Collieries. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8. Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 4,07,527 | 10,57,856 | +6,50,329 | 1,88,056 | 1,69,012 | —19,044 |

Stores Balance.

9. The stores balance on the 31st March 1939 was Rs. 10,39,882 against Rs. 10,03,902 in the preceding year.

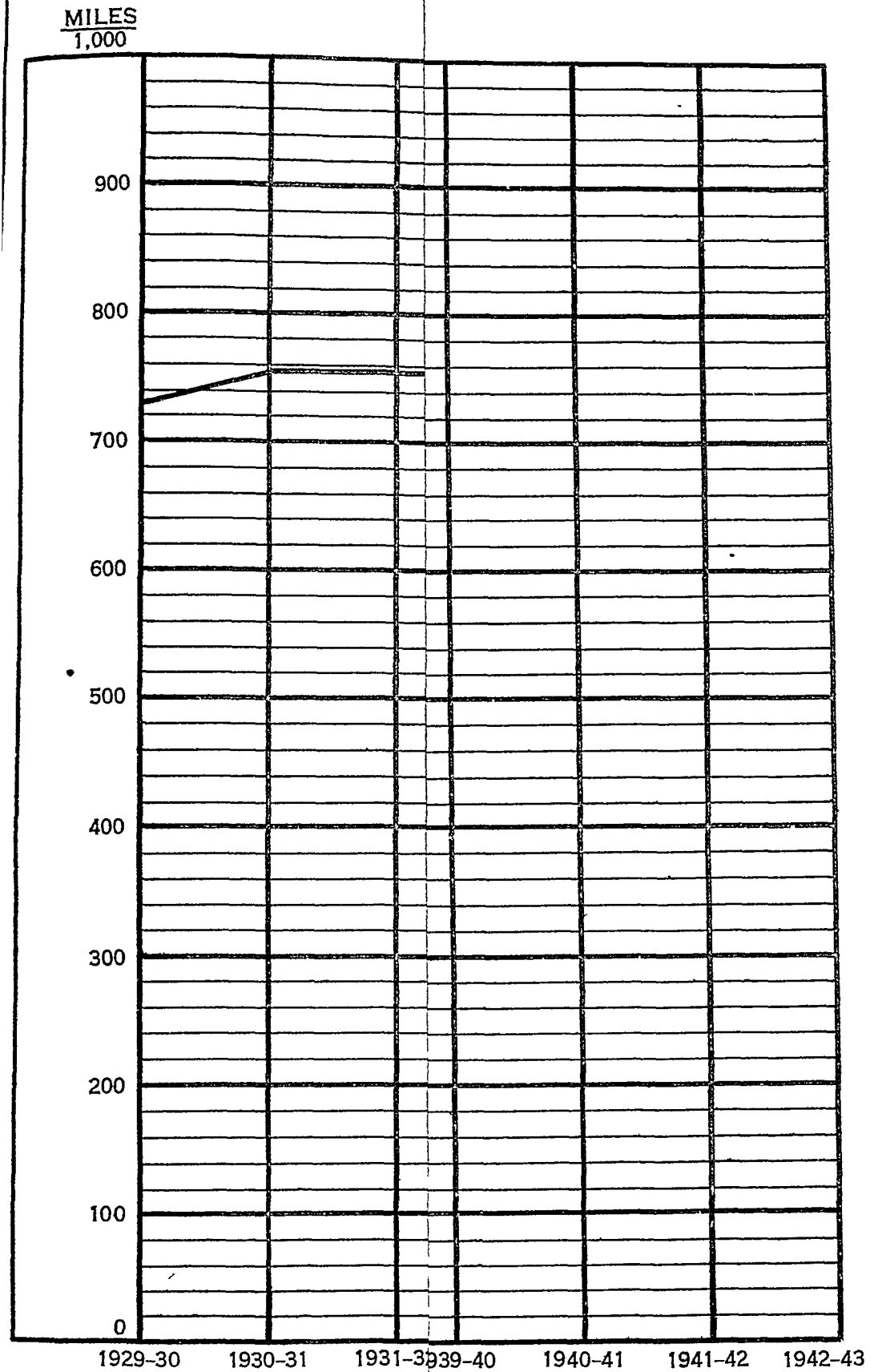
Train Miles.

10. The following statement shows the train miles for the year ending 31st March 1939 as compared with those of the preceding year:—

| TRAINS. | WHOLE SYSTEM. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1937—38 | 1938—39 | Increase+ Decrease— |
| Passenger .. .. .. | 546,624 | 682,515 | +135,891 |
| Mixed .. .. .. .. | 1,003,952 | 1,017,383 | +13,431 |
| Goods .. .. .. .. | 596,744 | 495,849 | —100,895 |
| Departmental .. .. .. | 48,995 | 67,691 | +18,696 |
| Total .. | 2,196,315 | 2,263,438 | +67,123 |

Staff.

11. The number of employees at the close of the year was 8,566 (22 Europeans, 26 Anglo-Indians and 8,518 Indians) costing Rs. 32,54,132 against 8,214 (22 Europeans, 25 Anglo-Indians and 8,167 Indians) costing Rs. 32,41,233 in 1937-38.


MILES
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1929-30
1930-31
1931-3
939-40
1940-41
1941-42
1942-43

## 2. Public Works Department.

The Public Works Department comprises the following Sub-Departments or branches:—

1. The Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings, Irrigation, Water Supply and Drainage).
2. The Gardens and Zoo Department.
3. The Water Works Department.
4. The Development Department.
5. The Farrashkhana Department.

Administration.

2. Mr. S. G. Edgar, I. S. E., continued as Superintending Engineer, Mr. F. F. Fergusson as Executive Engineer and Mr. Kishore Lal as Assistant Executive Engineer, throughout the year. Mr. Fergusson proceeded on 6 months and 2 days' leave with effect from 12th October 1938. Mr. W. K. Hill, Executive Engineer Special Works, proceeded on 6 months and 29 days' leave with effect from 31st January 1939. In addition to these, there were five Assistant Engineers incharge of sub-divisions and Separate Officers in charge of the Development, Water Works, Farrashkhana and Gardens and Zoo Departments. The Department was under the control of the Public Works Minister.

Receipts and Expenditure.

3. The actual receipts and expenditure of the combined Departments were as under:—

| A. Receipts (Revenue). | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. P. W. D. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,37,892 | 1,15,363 |
| 2. Gardens & Zoo .. .. .. .. | 1,989 | 1,981 |
| 3. Water Works .. .. .. .. | 1,41,618 | 1,88,312 |
| 4. Development Department .. .. .. | 89,024 | 80,865 |
| 5. Board of Communications .. .. .. | 72,127 | 51,790 |
| 6. Farrashkhana. .. .. .. .. | 772 | 1,435 |
| Total .. | 4,43,422 | 4,39,745 |

| B. Expenditure (Revenue). | 1937-38. | 1938-39. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Public Works Department .. .. .. | 8,89,396 | 8,59,015 |
| 2. Gardens. .. .. .. .. | 81,460 | 1,10,920 |
| 3. Zoo. .. .. .. .. .. | 17,914 | 17,317 |
| 4. Water Works .. .. .. .. | 1,15,081 | 2,27,527 |
| 5. Development Department .. .. .. | 24,348 | 44,886 |
| 6. Abu Kothies. .. .. .. .. | 6,007 | 6,131 |
| 7. Board of Communications .. .. .. | .. | .. |
| 8. Farrashkhana .. .. .. .. | 2,01,517 | 1,99,207 |
| Total .. | 13,35,753 | 14,65,003 |

| C. Capital Expenditure. | 1937-38 | 1938-39 |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Original Buildings .. .. .. .. | 21,77,207 | 17,64,705 |
| 2. Original Communications .. .. .. | 1,01,547 | 42,619 |
| 3. Original Irrigation .. .. .. .. | 5,870 | 13,991 |
| 4. Original Water Supply .. .. .. | 51,728 | 64,462 |
| 5 Original Drainage. .. .. .. | 35,091 | 26,242 |
| 6. Original Miscellaneous Works .. .. .. | 54,297 | 16,270 |
| 7. Original Retroceded Area .. .. .. | .. | 13,311 |
| 8. Original Works Development .. .. .. | 33,359 | 24,357 |
| 9. Original Water Works .. .. .. | 43,250 | 82,102 |
| Total .. | 25,02,349 | 20,48,059 |
| 10. Summair Samand Water Supply Scheme .. | 20,69,395 | 4,58,031 |
| Total Revenue and Capital Expenditure .. .. | 59,07,497 | 39,71,094 |

Buildings.

4. The following works were carried out during the year:—

(*a*) *Chittar Palace*—On the construction of the New Palace at Chittar Hill work to the extent of Rs. 6,90,758 was done during the year thus bringing the total expenditure upto 30th September 1939 to Rs. 69,02,210. The construction of the Dome and the four detached towers was completed and work on finishing items was commenced, beginning with the Staff and Zenana Courts where the Electric Wiring work was completed in all parts except the Basement. All teak wood for joinery work was received and laid out to season and the fixing of steel doors and windows was commenced.

In connection with the Garden, construction of the Guard House, Squash Racquet Court Buildings, approach road and the remaining Retaining and Boundary walls was commenced and the bulk of these works done during the year. The completion of the Palace by the end of September has been prolonged due to war.

(*b*) *His Highness' Residence at Sardar Samand.*—The construction of a Guest House was commenced during the year and a Power House, a Tractor Shed, quarters and latrines, for Mechanics and servants, a Chinese bridge, a staff room and a cloak Room were constructed. The swimming bath, a bath room and a kitchen were provided with tiles, the railing of the goat shed was extended and four superior runs were added to the Fowl House.

(*c*) *Raikabagh Palace*—Sanitary Installation was provided at the Merriwala Bungalow and certain petty works carried out in the Zenana Garden.

(*d*) *Ootacamund Palaces.*—The Electric Wiring of the Arranmore Palace was renewed and a new well was sunk.

(e) *Military Buildings.*—The construction of the 3rd Barrack for Sardar Infantry and the 4th Barrack for Sardar Rissala, which were commenced last year, were completed. At Sardar Rissala a barrack with a kitchen for C. Squadron and considerable additions and alterations were carried out to the officers' mess. An armourer's shop was constructed, and an Ante Room and Bath rooms were added to the officers mess at Sardar Infantry. At the Military Station Hospital, 4th Compounders' quarter and three servants quarters were constructed and additions and alterations were carried out to the out-door Block The work of constructing a waiting room and shed for Mahadoles at the Fort was commenced during the year.

(f) *Police Buildings.*—The construction of a Police Station at Kalu which was commenced last year was completed and new Police Station Buildings were also constructed at Umedpura, Sindri, Khairla, Sheopura and Surpalia.

(g) *Prisons*—At the Central Jail at Jodhpur, Store room was constructed and additions and alterations were carried out to one of the barracks.

(h) *Customs Buildings*.—The construction of a Customs Thana Building at Kantalia which was commenced last year was completed. A residential quarter and office for District Superintendent Customs at Sojat and Customs Thana Buildings at Gadra Road, Raniwara, Pabolao, Dhanole and Badi Ghati were commenced and completed during the year.

(i) *Hakumats* —The Hakumat Building at Phalodi which was commenced last year was completed.

(j) *Law and Justice.*—A District and Sessions Court Building was constructed at Nagaur.

(k) *Education Buildings.*—The Primary School Building at Kalu, which commenced last year, was completed and two more Primary Schools were constructed at Jaswantpura and in Jodhpur Paota area. Additions and alterations were carried out to the building vacated by the Jaswant Female Hospital for a Girls School and the construction of a pavillion at Chopasni School, which was commenced about the end of the year was stopped at plinth level due to financial stringency.

(l) *Animal Husbandry.*—A new Gaushala was constructed inside the Siwanchi Gate at Jodhpur and the construction of buildings for the New Model Dairy was commenced.

(m) *Forest.*—Quarters were constructed for the Forest Ranger at Bajaji ka Gudha.

(n) *Hawala.*—Hawala kotries were constructed at Sanchore, Nimbli, Jalore, Pichiak, Akeli, Gawaloo, Malar, Jadan and Shergarh and also quarters for the Hawala Daroga at Degana. The construction of a kotri at Pali also was in progress at the end of the year.

(*o*) *Excise & Salt.*—An Excise chowki was constructed at Achalpur and the construction of Inspector's quarters was commenced at Bilara and Phalodi.

(*p*) *Public Health.*—A quarter for vaccinator was constructed at Bhinmal.

(*q*) *Medical.*—The Umaid Hospital for Women and Children with all its ancillary buildings was completed at a cost of Rs. 12,54,487 and occupied in September 1939. At the Windham Hospital, the extensions to the Eye and Maternity Ward and to the Nurses Home, which were commenced last year, were completed and a packing room was added to the Principal Medical Officer's office. Additions and alterations were carried out to the dispensary buildings at Shergarh, Bhinmal, Sadri, Parbatsar, Jaitaran, and Jodhpur Central Jail and the Post Mortem Room near the Central Jail was shifted to the Isolation Hospital. The construction of the Hospital building at Nagaur, commenced last year, was completed and an aid post was constructed at Sanderao.

(*r*) *Electrical Department.*—A Coal Bunker and a quarter for the Lorry Driver were constructed at the Power House and roofing provided over the cooling Plant.

(*s*) *State Garage.*—A few more Car Standings were provided with doors.

(*t*) *Devasthan Dharampura* —Additional Rooms were provided on the upper storey of houses Nos. 20, 21, 22, 61, 62, and 63 at the Jaswant Serai, Jodhpur.

(*u*) *Residential Bungalows.*—The State Bungalows occupied by Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpat Singhji and Rao Raja Abhey Singhji with their furniture were under His Highness' orders, given to them and pattas issued in their favour. Additions and alterations were carried out to the Bungalows occupied by the Chief Minister, the Principal Medical Officer, the Legal Remembrancer, the Director of Music, the Inspector General of Police, the Supervising Architect, the Resident Engineer, the Chief Judge and the Residency Head Clerk.

(*v*) *General.*—Buildings for a Telephone Repeater Station at Barmer and a residential quarter for an operator at the Wireless Station at Jodhpur were constructed and rented out to the Government of India-Post and Telegraphs Department. Additions to Her Highness Sri Maharanji Sahiba's Nohra at Jodhpur were completed and 2 side gates were opened at the Sojati Gate for facility of traffic. A room was added to the Rest House at Sambhar and 2 more rooms to the P. W. D. office at Jodhpur.

The construction of the Cinema Building at Jodhpur and electrification of the same were completed but the work of providing furniture and installation of Sound and projection equipment was in progress at the close of the year.

(w) *Miscellaneous.*—The works commenced last year in connection with shifting of the Hindu Crematorium to the site near Hathi Nala were completed and the new Crematorium was put into use from the 25th of August 1938. The use of Bhandelao as a Cremation ground was stopped from that date.

At the Lawn Polo Grounds additional Chami was provided over Goal Pattries and the Chami Polo Ground near Sir Partap's Bungalow was extended.

An experimental compost plant was started at Bhadasia near Mahamandir.

Aeroplane Landing Grounds.

5. Landing grounds at Hemawas and Khichand were completed during the year making a total of the following 23 landing grounds on the 30th September 1939 in addition to the Jodhpur Aerodrome:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Pali | 9. Merta Road | 17. Jaswantpura |
| 2. Rohat | 10. Tilwara | 18. Guda |
| 3. Sardarsamand | 11. Gadra Road | 19. Madri |
| 4. Sojat | 12. Uterlai | 20. Sambhar |
| 5. Falna | 13. Khairla | 21. Ladnu |
| 6. Jalore | 14. Sadri | 22. Hemawas |
| 7. Sanchore | 15. Sheo | 23. Khichand |
| 8. Nagaur | 16. Parbatsar | |

At the Jodhpur Aerodrome, Anchor Bases, a car shelter and a 2nd workshop attached to Hangar No. 2, were provided during the year. The number of aeroplanes which used the Jodhpur aerodrome during the year was 1,063 as compared with 952 in the preceding year.

Retroceded area.

6. In the area recently retroceded to the Government of Jodhpur, a Judicial Lock-up and Treasury with Potedar's office, a Record Room, a quarter for Treasury Potedar, a Police Outpost and a quarter and office for Sub-Inspector, Cooperative Society were constructed at Sendra and the G. T. Road there was widened and surface painted.

Communications.

7. The length of surface painted roads around Jodhpur increased from 29·72 to 31·67 miles. The length of metalled roads in Jodhpur State at the close of the year was 305·47 against 302·42 in 1937-38. This increase represents the lengths of new roads in Jodhpur City Development areas and also outside the Pali town. The length of dressed up tracks at the close of the year was 1,105·50 miles as against 985 in the preceding year. In addition to these, the dressed up inspection paths along the canals of various irrigation and water supply works exist to a total length of 233¼ miles.

A statement of routes covered by motor service contracts let out by the Board of Communications is given in appendix "G". The actual proceeds from the sale of monopoly rights during the year amounted to Rs. 51,790 as compared with Rs. 72,127 during 1937-38.

At Jodhpur the work of widening the metalled road from Masuria to Kailana Junction which was commenced last year, was completed during the year and a metalled road was constructed to join the existing roads near Sri Bada Maharaj Kumar Sahib's Bungalow and the Roman Catholic Church. Inside the Jodhpur City, the roads from Chowka to Taparion-ka-kua, near Chandpole, and from Jalori Gate to Siwanchi Gate were provided with pavements.

Irrigation.

8. The total area irrigated during the year was 32,883 Bighas and 10 Bishwas and the revenue assessed thereon was Rs. 52,335 as compared with 4,309 Bighas and 7 Bishwas on which revenue assessed was Rs. 79,135 in the preceding year.

The total realisation of irrigation revenue by the Revenue Department for the current year was Rs. 38,222. The prospects of the coming irrigation season are not hopeful as many of the tanks did not receive much supply of water in August and September 1939 due to failure of rains.

The central overflow of Sumair Samand Bundh was raised by a foot and a screen was installed at headworks; a channel was constructed for Sardar Samand Garden and the Mandly canal was remodelled during the year.

Development Department

9. The total receipts and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 89,865 and Rs. 69,243 respectively as compared with Rs. 89,023 and Rs. 57,707 respectively in 1937-38, the receipts on account of Patta Fees and sale of land being Rs. 1,537 and Rs. 77,443 respectively.

Twenty-five plots were laid out in the area to the south of Nagori Gate-Mahamandir Road and the auction of 16 of these plots during the year yielded Rs. 46,080. In connection with the development of Chuna-ki-Bhatti area, further seventeen properties were acquired.

There were 230 Patta and other cases on hand at the beginning of the year and the institution of 285 new cases during the year made a total of 515. Of these, 328 were disposed off, leaving a balance of 187 cases at the close of the year.

Gardens & Zoo.

10. A flower show which was held at Jodhpur during the year was visited by His Excellency the Viceroy on 1st March, 1939.

An area about 7 miles from Jodhpur, near the Equalising Basin, was selected for an Experimental Vegetable Garden and work of laying out a Vegetable Garden on a portion of this area was taken in hand.

Farrashkhana Department.

11. Arrangements were made in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy during the month of March 1939. His Excellency and party stayed at the Ratanada Palace.

Drainage Works.

12. A number of streets in the Jodhpur City were provided with side drains during the year and the Umedpura area near the Sojati Gate Overbridge was properly drained.

Sewerage Scheme.

13. A 9" branch Sewer with the necessary connections was laid during the year for taking the sullage of Umedpura area.

The Sewerage system with flushing tanks functioned properly and the full quantity of the sullage was utilized on the Sewerage Farm without any nuisance.

Jodhpur Water Works.

14. During the year under report 6·71 inches of rain was received at Jodhpur and as a result of unfavourable distribution, the storage reservoirs with exception of Balsamand received very little replenishment.

The total number of consumers was 874 as compared with 849 for 1937-38. The receipts during the year under head water supplied to the public and State Departments were Rs. 27,114 and 1,72,394 respectively as compared with Rs. 25,100 and Rs. 1,13,705 for 1937-38—the fall in the latter being due to curtailment of water supply to Gardens. The total expenditure on the maintenance of Water Works during the year was Rs. 2,03,479 as compared with Rs. 92,098 for the previous year, the increase being due to pumping and filteration.

*Wells*:—Under the Well Supply, four wells (Brahmbag, Girdikot, Nathsagar and Mahaminder) out of the 10 wells under P. W. D were worked during the year. The DeCloset well at Mandore also continued to be worked for supply of water to Distillery and Dhobi Ghat. The total cost of pumping from the wells during the year was Rs. 41,680 and the quantity of water pumped out was 2,37,32,250 gallons resulting in a cost of Rs. 1-12-1 per 1000 gallons. The water pumped was in all cases (except the Distillery) supplied to State Departments. Cost credited to P. W. D. against the expenditure of Rs. 41,680 was Rs. 27,560 thus leaving a net debit of Rs. 14,120 to head "Water Supply".

The remodelling of the Jodhpur City distribution system was commenced with the work of laying of 9" and 7" C. I. pipe line from Mertia Gate to Siwanchi Gate and the existing filter plant was extended during the year.

*15. Rainfall on Catchment areas.*

Jodhpur Water Supply.

*Umedsagar*:—Rainfall on Umedsagar area occurred on 11 occasions, totalling 6·82 inches. 14·61 ft. of water was received and at the end of monsoon the water level was 14·61 ft. in the tank.

*Kailana*:—There was 8·67 inches of rainfall on the catchment area and 15·85 ft. of water was received. The gauge at the close of the monsoon was 33·30 ft.

*Balsamand*:—There was 8·28 inches of rainfall on the tank catchment area and 19·05 ft. of water was received and the gauge at end of the monsoon stood at 29·45 ft.

Summair Samand Water Supply Scheme.

16. The difficulties in the construction of the Takhatsagar Dam, which was in progress at the close of the last year were finally overcome on the 11th December 1938. When water from Summair Samand began to be pumped into Takhatsagar Dam and side by side with bringing water in for the city use and establishing the sought for reserve storage, the completion of this Dam went on. The whole work was completed in March 1939 when it was inspected by His Excellency the Viceroy during his visit to Jodhpur.

Pumping from Summair Samand went on up to 8th March 1939 from which date water was drawn from Sardar Samand upto 19th April 1939 when the pumping was stopped. The water level in Takhatsagar Dam on that date ( 19th April 1939 ) was 50·91 feet.

Famine.

17. Due to failure of rains last year, scarcity conditions prevailed in Jodhpur, Nagaur, Didwana, Phalodi, Mallani Districts and also in the Retroceded Areas. A list of the works carried out through the P. W. D. to give employment to people in these districts is attached as Appendix "H".

The rains having again failed this year, a special meeting was held on the 9th August, 1939 under the presidentship of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur to consider "ways and means" and policy to be adopted to combat the famine. As decided at this meeting the following works, which were later supplemented by further works according to the growing needs for employment of famine labour, were started by the P. W. D. about the middle of August 1939:—

1. Gravel Road from Barmer to Jaisalmer border.
2. ,, ,, ,, Pachpadra to Shergarh.
3. ,, ,, ,, Sheo to Shergarh.
4. ,, ,, ,, Jodhpur-Agolai-Balesar.
5. ,, ,, ,, Jodhpur-Nagaur-Didwana.
6. ,, ,, ,, Phalodi to Jamba.
7. ,, ,, ,, Phalodi to Dechu.
8. Well at Dingsari.

Due to the absence of perennial rivers and also due to scanty rainfall it was realised from the outset that irrigation works could not be taken up in sufficient numbers to provide anything like adequate relief. In selecting famine relief works care was taken to see that the works selected were such as would be of lasting benefit. The bulk of the works opened, therefore, took the form of gravel roads, spread in a net work over practically the whole of the State, and particularly in the areas which were very badly affected by famine.

These Famine Works were in full swing at the close of the year.

## Committee of Enquiry into the possibility of improving Underground Water Supplies of Marwar.

Stampe Committee.

16. The question of improving the water supplies in different parts of Jodhpur State has already been raised on several occasions and various opinions have been expressed from time to time on the many phases of this important problem. Two admissions were common to these examinations, viz. the serious shortage of water, both for drinking and irrigation purposes over the vast proportion of the Marwar plain and the precarious nature of the scanty supplies available from underground sources. The examination and arguments which took place in 1936-37 into the particular project then under consideration for the improvement of the drinking water supplies of Jodhpur City, focussed the general problem of water shortage in the view both of the Government and the people.

During a private visit by Sir William Stampe to Jodhpur in February 1939, Mr. Edgar, Minister for Public Works discussed with him at some length the possibility of improving the underground water supplies in general and of installing electrically driven tube-wells in particular. He also showed Sir William the remarkable drinking water canal and pumping system recently constructed under Mr. Edgar's administration as a supplement to the Jodhpur waterworks. A long discussion on these points was subsequently held ( on February 13th ) at Jodhpur between Sir Donald Field (the Chief Minister ), Mr. Edgar, and Sir William during which it was agreed that although Mr. Edgar's various notes

on the subject had shown clearly how remote were the chances of finding underground water in adequate quantities on a wide scale, there was still a strong body of opinion in the State which held that improvements by means of wide-spread borings and pumping installations were possible. A feeling seemed to exist in short that the Government had not fully explored the possibilities of developing the underground resources of the State for the relief of the people. The well-known fact that vast areas of the Western plains of the United Provinces, hitherto subject to the ravages of famine, had recently been secured against drought by electric irrigation from tube-wells and that similar experiments on a smaller scale were in progress in Bikaner and in the Punjab furnished a background for a feeling that the Government of Jodhpur had not fully investigated this possibility. Sir William ventured to think that if the evidence both for and against such possibilities were examined by independent and competent experts, assisted by agricultural advice, and an opinion were recorded on the subject one way or another, it would reinforce the Government's position in this regard.

The Jodhpur Government therefore invited Sir William Stampe to preside over an expert committee which was to be convened at Jodhpur early in April 1939, with the terms of reference outlined in the para below.

The committee was constituted as follows:—

1. Sir William Stampe, C. I. E. ( Late Chief Engineer Irrigation Development U. P. ) Chairman.

2. Dr. A. M. Heron, D. Sc., ( Edin. ) F. G. S., F. R. G. S., F. R. S. E., F. R. A. S. B., F. N. I., ( late ) Director of Geological Surveys, Government of India.

3. Dr. McKenzie Taylor, M. B. E., Ph. D., D. Sc., F. I. C., Director of Irrigation Research Institute Lahore.

4. Mr. S. G. Edgar, B. Sc., I. S. E, Minister of Public Works, Government of Jodhpur. ( Co-opted as a Member during the proceedings. ).

5. Mr. T. R. Low, M. C., B. Sc., I. A. S., Director of the Institute of Plant Industry and Agricultural Adviser to States in Central India and Rajputana, was good enough to attend the earlier meetings of the committee and contribute important suggestions and opinions from the agricultural standpoint. Mr. Low compiled Chapter VI of the report on the demand for and utilisation of water for irrigation in Marwar.

6. Mr. Bhopal Chand Lodha, B. Com (Bom.), Public Works Secretary, acted as Secretary to the Committee.

The terms of reference which were not specifically laid down by Government, may be defined as follows:—

( I ) On the evidence available from departmental records, geological reports (including such direct examinations, as might be possible in the limited time available), also from the oral

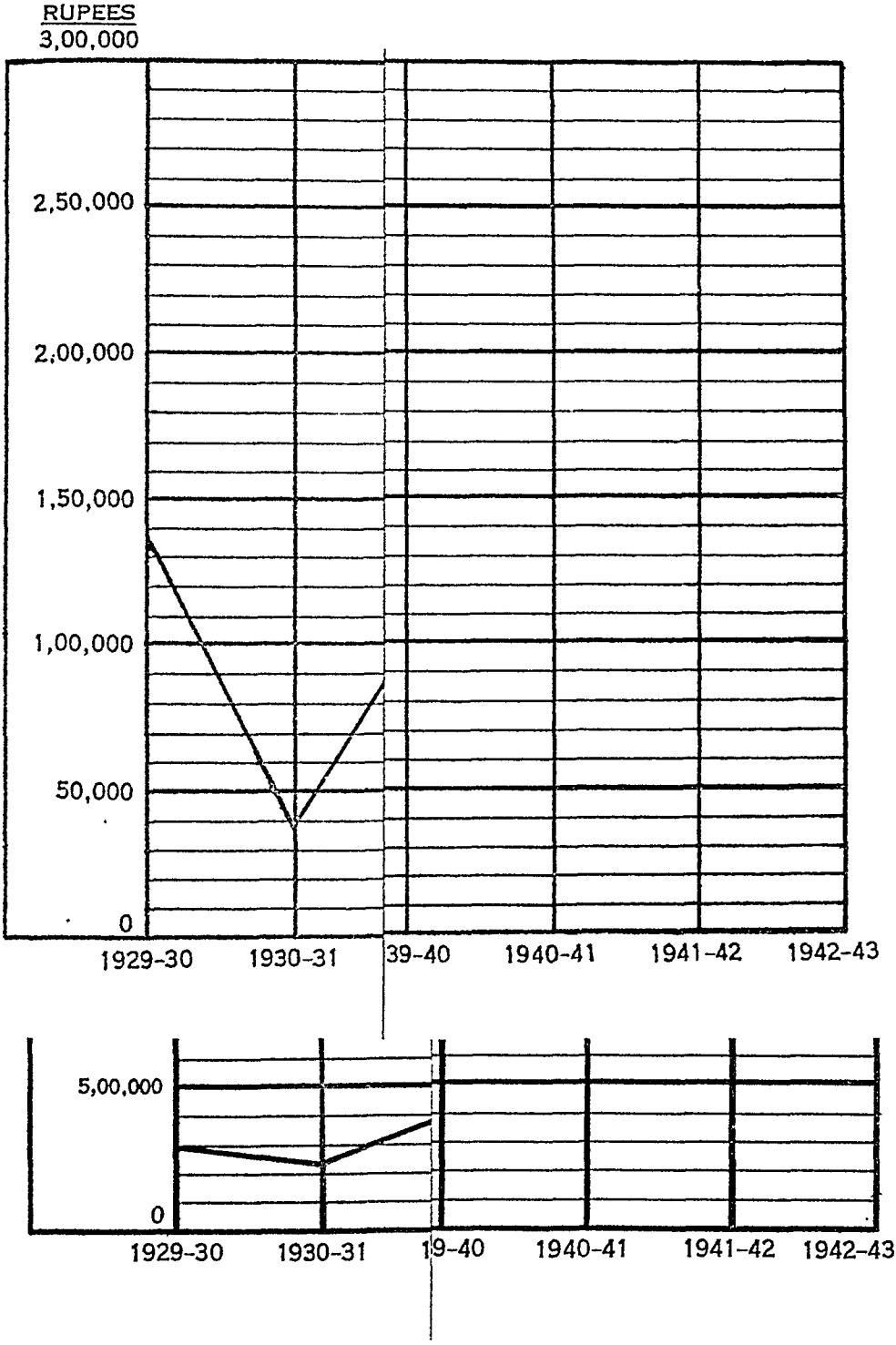
statements of various witnesses to be examined to report whether any substantial improvements in the existing underground water supplies of the State can be effected both for irrigation and drinking purposes, and, if so, to make recommendations in this regard.

(2) To report, on the evidence available, whether sufficient pumping load is likely to be forthcoming in the Marwar plain, to justify the installation of a widespread electric "grid" system which would enable village and other industries to be developed as a secondary objective. In this connection, the experience of what has recently been achieved in the United Provinces where the pumping load formed a basic demand for a widespread power system would be taken into account.

On their journey by air from Baroda to Jodhpur in the afternoon, of the 4th April 1939, Dr. Heron, Dr. McKenzie Taylor and Sir William examined the country in a general way and studied the relation between the Marwar plain and the surrounding hills from the run-off from which the greater proportion of the underground water supply in the plain is believed to be derived. At a preliminary meeting on the 4th evening it was decided to begin the study of documents and the examination of witnesses. Various witnesses were interviewed and cross-examined on 5th and 6th April, and discussions were held on the 7th and the 8th prior to the departure of Sir William Stampe and Dr. McKenzie Taylor by air to Karachi in the evening and of Dr. Heron to Calcutta.

Due to Sir William Stampe's unfortunate illness, the report of the committee could not be submitted during the year.

RUPEES


RUPEES
3,00,000
2,50,000
2,00,000
1,50,000
1,00,000
50,000
0
1929-30
1930-31
39-40
1940-41
1941-42
1942-43
5,00,000
0
1929-30
1930-31
19-40
1940-41
1941-42
1942-43

## 3. Electrical Department.

This Department consists of the following sub-departments:—

1. Electric Section.
2. Mechanical Section.
3. Ice & Aerated Water Factory.
4. Telephone Section.
5. Conservancy & Dumping Ground.
6. Stores.
7. Accounts—General Office.

The different sub-departments are under the control of the Electrical Engineer, Mr. C. H. Wilson, the Department being under the control of the Public Works Minister, Government of Jodhpur.

**Capital Works.**

2. The statement of actual expenditure under this head during the year is given below. From this it will be observed that works amounting to Rs. 2,01,951 were carried out against the grant of Rs. 2,15,000, the difference being due to general savings under various estimates and lapses on certain works:—

| S. N. | Particulars. | Expenditure. | Budget Grant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Electric Section .. .. .. .. | 1,75,878 | 1,77,440 |
| 2 | Mechanical Section .. .. .. .. | 253 | 500 |
| 3 | Ice & Aerated Water Factory .. .. .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | Telephone Section .. .. .. .. | 13,197 | 18,000 |
| 5 | Conservancy & Dumping Ground .. .. | 12,623 | 19,060 |
| | Total .. | 2,01,951 | 2,15,000 |

**Revenue Receipts and Expenditure.**

The actual receipts and expenditure under each head of the budget as compared with the budget estimates are as detailed below:—

### (a) *Receipts.*

| Serial No. | Particulars. | 1938—39. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Receipts | Budget estimates |
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| A. | Electric Section .. .. .. .. | 8,73,022 | 6,62,000 |
| B. | Mechanical Section .. .. .. .. | 70,022 | 20,000 |
| C. | Ice & Aerated Water Factory .. .. .. | 48,179 | 60,000 |
| D. | Telephone Section .. .. .. .. | 35,236 | 25,000 |
| E. | Conservancy & Dumping Ground .. .. | 3,914 | .. |
| F. | Store Section .. .. .. .. | 2,497 | 3,000 |
| | Total .. | 10,32,870 | 7,70,000 |

(b) *Expenditure.*

| Item No. | Particulars. | 1938—39. Expenditure. | Budget Grant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| (a) | Electric Section .. .. .. .. | 5,51,754 | 3,63,600 |
| (b) | Mechanical Section .. .. .. .. | 61,466 | 19,400 |
| (c) | Ice & Aerated Water Factory .. .. .. | 29,885 | 35,300 |
| (d) | Telephone Section .. .. .. .. | 29,178 | 26,300 |
| (e) | Conservancy & Dumping Ground .. .. .. | 44,855 | 43,200 |
| (f) | Store Section .. .. .. .. | 7,987 | 15,500 |
| | Total .. | 7,25,125 | 5,03,300 |

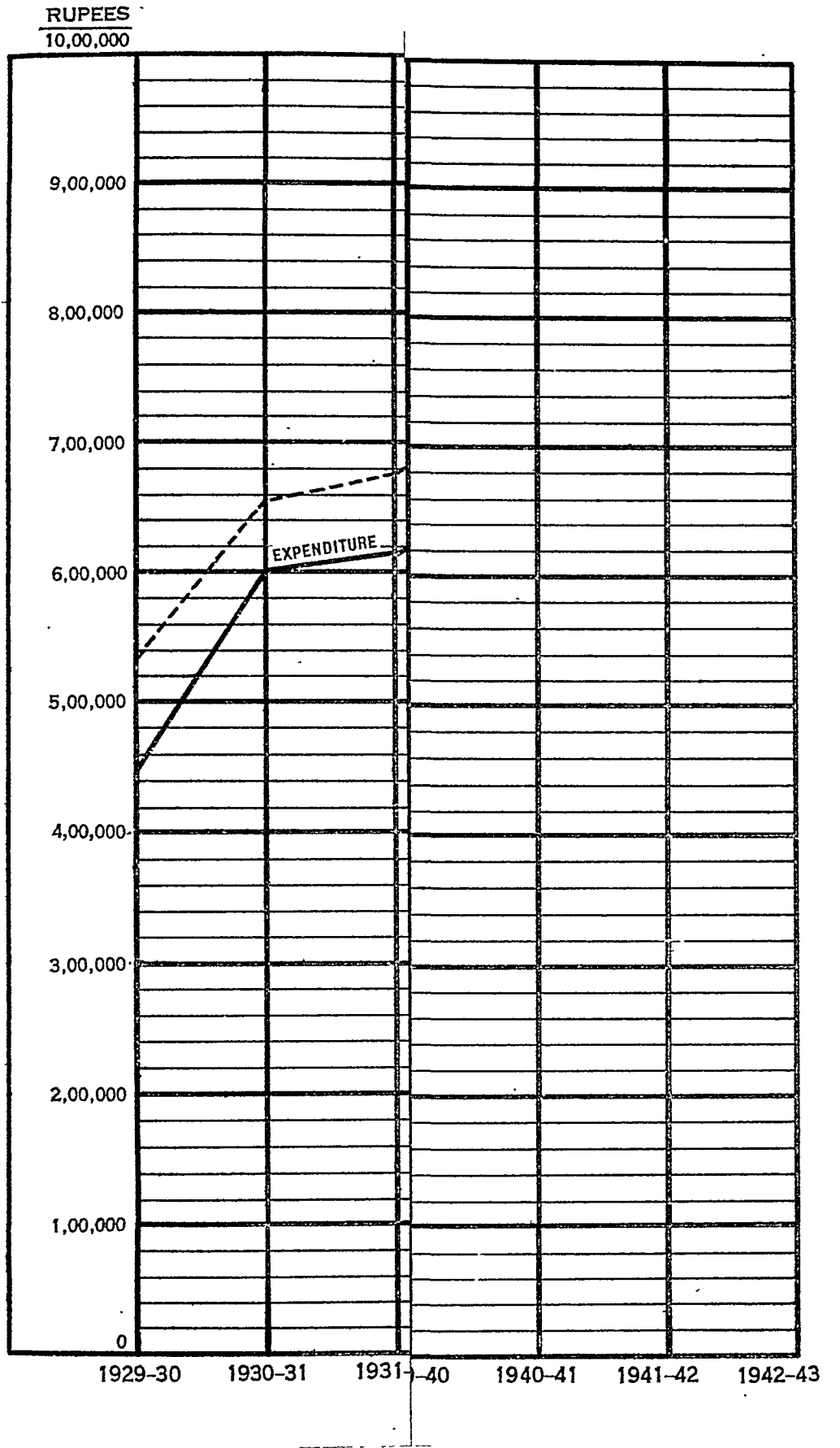
The profit and loss for the year 1938-39 as derived from the Pro Forma Accounts is as detailed below:—

| Item No. | Particulars. | 1938—39. Profit. | Loss. | Net Profit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Mechanical Section. | | | |
| | (a) Workshop .. .. .. .. | .. | 291 | .. |
| | (b) Motor Lorry .. .. .. .. | 2,061 | .. | |
| 2 | Ice & Aerated Water Factory .. .. .. | 9,329 | .. | .. |
| 3 | Electric Section | | | |
| | (a) Production .. .. .. .. | 1,36,326 | .. | .. |
| | (b) Installation .. .. .. .. | 25,277 | .. | .. |
| | Total .. | 1,72,993 | 291 | 1,72,702 |

There was thus a net profit of Rs. 1,72,702 on the year's working as against Rs. 2,05,050 in the previous year—the difference being mainly due to preferential rates having been given for the Summair Samand Water Supply Pumping for Jodhpur City.

The number of consumers of electricity rose from 3,630 in the last year to 3,933 in the year under review.

The number of telephone subscribers also increased from 332 to 360 during this year.


RUPEES
10,00,000
9,00,000
8,00,000
7,00,000
6,00,000
5,00,000
4,00,000
3,00,000
2,00,000
1,00,000
0
EXPENDITURE
1929-30
1930-31
1931-40
1940-41
1941-42
1942-43

## 4. Press and Stationery Department.

Administration.

Mr. Chain Puri held charge of the Department under the control of the Home Minister till 25th July 1939 when the Department was placed under the control of the Minister-in-Waiting.

Organisation and functions.

2. The department was established some 80 years ago to meet the printing requirements of the State Departments. With the advance of times it extended its activities and is now fully equipped to cope with the printing work of the whole of the State and the Railway.

Daily average number of persons.

3. The daily average number of persons employed during the year was 161 against 158 of the preceding year.

Accident.

4. There was no accident during the year.

Working results.

5. The year under review has beaten the records of all previous years so far as the printing turn over and receipts are concerned.

Receipts and Expenditure.

6. The gross earnings of the Department during the year were Rs. 1,08,901 and the expenditure was Rs. 78,079 thus leaving a net profit of Rs. 30,822 against Rs. 29,965 of the preceding year.

## 5. State Hotel.

Mrs. G. Hebberd was incharge of this Department under the control of the Chief Minister. **Administration.**

2. The Hotel accommodated 203 guests as against 217 during 1937-38 and 156 during 1936-37. **Guests.**

The total number of guests accommodated at the Hotel during 1938-39 was 3,931 against 3,697 in 1937-38 and 3,657 in the year 1936-37.

Counting each day of a guest's stay as one day, the number of guest days for the last three years are as follows:—

| | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1938-39 |
|---|---|---|---|
| State Guest days .. .. .. .. | 1,209 | 734 | 1,233 |
| Paying Guest days .. .. .. .. | 4,973 | 4,801 | 4,443 |
| Total .. | 6,182 | 5,535 | 5,676 |

Out of 3,931 guests accommodated in the Hotel in the year 1938-39, 3,536 were aviators as against 3,537 in 1937-38.

There were no social functions of any importance.

3. The actual receipts, expenditure and profits for the last three years are as follows.— **Financial Results.**

| | Receipts | Expenditure | Profit |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1936-37 .. .. .. .. .. | 92,291 | 73,084 | 19,207 |
| 1937-38 .. .. .. .. .. | 91,838 | 68,779 | 23 059 |
| 1938-39 .. .. .. .. .. | 97,629 | 73,220 | 24,409 |

## CHAPTER VII.

## Military Department.

Administration.

1. The Military Department was under the direct control of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur as Commander-in-Chief of the Jodhpur State Forces.

Brigadier R. C. Duncan, M. V. O., O. B. E. was, Commandant, Jodhpur State Forces and Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur during the year under report.

2. The cost of Headquarters office including the pay of 25 Cycle Sowars, was Rs. 40,886 as against Rs. 37,583 in 1937-38.

Inspection.

3. (a) Major General Sir A. M. Mills, C. B., D. S. O., Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, inspected the Jodhpur State Forces in December, 1938.

(b) The following officers visited the Jodhpur State Forces.

(1) Major H. E. Greatwood, Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces.

(2) Major F. J. Allen, Military Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces.

(3) Major V. J. E. Paterson, Assistant Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces.

(4) Lieut. J. A. Tatman, R. A. O. C., Ordnance Mechanical Engineer.

(5) A. D. Lumpsden Offg. Civil Chief Master Armourer.

State Forces.

4. The State Forces at the end of the year were made up as follows:—

*Regular.*

1. The Jodhpur Sardar Rissala.
2. The Jodhpur Training Squadron.
3. The Jodhpur Sardar Infantry and Transport Corps.
4. The Jodhpur State Military Band.

*Irregular.*

1. The Fort Guard.
2. The Corps of Cycle Sowars

Costs.

5. The cost of the Military Department was Rs. 12,17,336 as against Rs. 11,99,226 in the year 1937-38.

Training.

6. The Jodhpur Sardar Rissala was again attached to the 3rd Cavalry Brigade (Meerut) in camp at Sadhrana Bamripur, near Gurgaon, from 20th November to 18th December, 1938 for Regimental and Brigade Training. During this time the regiment carried out the Inter regimental and Brigade exercises.

1. Jodhpur Sardar Rissala (including Jodhpur Training Squadron).

Organization.

7. The Jodhpur Sardar Rissala was raised in 1888 as two regiments by His Highness late Sir Jaswant Singhji and was organised as 'Imperial Service Troops. The unit was reorganised in February, 1922 as one Regiment Indian States Forces on the Indian Army Establishment.

The Designation of the Reserve squadron was changed to Jodhpur Training Squadron in February, 1939.

Battle Honours.

8. The units took part in the following Military operations:—

Hazara 1891, N. W. F. of India 1897-98, China 1900. The Great War-La Bassee 1914, Cambrai 1917. France and Flanders 1914-15, Megiddo, Sharon, Damascus and Palestine, Jordan Valley, Haifa and Alleppo, 1918.

Command.

9. Lieut. Colonel Bahadur Singh, Bahadur O. B. I., was Commandant during the year under report.

Strength.

10. The strength of the unit at the end of the year under report was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. State Officers .. .. .. | 18 |
| 2. State Officer Cadets.. .. .. | 4 |
| 3. Indian Officers .. .. .. | 20 |
| 4. Indian other ranks .. .. .. | 627 |
| | 669 |

Receipts.

11. The departmental receipts during the year were Rs. 12,988 as against Rs. 14,055 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

12. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,90,566 as against 6,65,305 in the preceding year.

Training.

13. The following officers, non-Commissioned officers and men qualified at the courses of Instructions mentioned against each:—

1. Major K. Shyam Singh—Senior Officers' School, Indian States Forces, Udaipur.

2. Captain K. Surajbhan Singh
3. Captain Kalyan Singh
4. Lt. K. Keshri Singh
5. Lt. Sultan Singh

} Cavalry Officers Course Jaipur.

6. Lt. K. Keshri Singh
7. Jemadar Girdhari Singh
8. 1338 L. Dfr. Bijai Singh.

} Small Arms School, Pachmarhi.

9. Jemadar Girdhari Singh—Army Veterinary School, Poona.

10. Lt. Dhonkal Singh
11. 1121 L. Dfr. Dhar Singh

} Army Signal School, Poona.

12. Jemadar Madho Singh—All Arms Field Engineering Course, Malerkotla.

13. 1082 L.Dfr. Gulab Singh—Equitation School, Saugor.

14. 1157 L. Dfr. Hamir Singh—Army School of Education, Belgaum.

15. Jemadar Bhairon Singh—Chemical Warfare School, Belgaum.

16. 1042 L. Dfr. Moti Singh—Army Physical Training School, Ambala.

17. 235 Armourer Dfr. Sheonath Singh—Armourer's Course, Ferozepur Arsenal. Repairs and maintenance of Oil Cookers' Course at Ferozepore Arsenal.

18. 1064 Farrier Lakh Singh—Farrier's Course, Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore.

(b) The following officers, N. C. Os. and men were attached to Indian Army Units as shown against each.

1. Lt. Bhopal Singh
2. Lt. Sardar Singh

} 17th Poona Horse, Poona.

3. Jemadar Shambhu Singh
4. 894 Dfr. Heer Singh
5. 1139 A. L. Dfr. Magan Singh
6. 1127 A. L. Dfr. Sawai Singh

} Chemical Warfare Training Cadre, 5th B. N. 7th Rajput Regiment, Mhow.

7. 1193 L.Dfr. Anop Singh—Military Adviser, Rajputana States-Forces' office Bharatpur.

Instructional Duty. Captain K. Arjun Singh acted as an Assistant Instructor at the Cavalry Officers' Course at Jaipur.

Retirements.

14. The following were discharged and transferred to the pension establishment during the year:—

| | Officers. | Other ranks |
|---|---|---|
| (a) Discharge | Nil | 6 |
| (b) Transferred to Pension Establishment. | 1. Major Kalyan Singh<br>2. Major Chhotu Singh<br>3. Capt. (Hon.) Mamdu Khan.<br>4. Lt. Jodh Singh<br>5. Jemadar Jawar Singh<br>6. „ Ferozudin | 31 |

Promotions.

15. The following promotions were gazetted during the year:—

1. Captain Chhotu Singh to be Major.
2. ,, K. Shyam Singh to be Major.
3. Lt. Kalyan Singh to be Captain.
4. Lt. Mamdu Khan to be Hon. Captain on retirement
5. 2nd Lt. Dhonkal Singh to be Lt.
6. 2nd. Lt. Bhopal Singh to be Lt.
7. 2nd. Lt. K. Sardar Singh to be Lt.
8. ,, ,, K. Mohan Singh to be Lt.
9. Rissaldar Jodh Singh to be Lt. on retirement.
10. S. O. C. Ramdan Singh to be 2nd Lt.
11. ,, K. Prem Singh to be 2nd Lt.
12. ,, Mod Singh to be 2nd Lt.
13. ,, Kheem Singh to be 2nd Lt.
14. Jemadar Ugam Singh to be Rissaldar.
15. Dfr. Jai Singh to Head Clerk Jemadar.
16. No. 539 Dfr. Major Karim Khan to Jemadar.
17. No. 812 Dfr. Shambhu Singh to Jemadar.

*To be Jemadar on retirement.*

Dfr. Jawahar Singh
,, Ferozuddin.
Other ranks. 41

Appointments.

Lieut. K. Keshri Singh and Lieut. Sultan Singh have been appointed as Quartermaster and Adjutant respectively.

Prem Singh
K. Surajbhan Singh } State Officer Cadets.
Jabdi Khan.

Enlistment.

16. Forty-six Recruits were enlisted in the Regiment during the year.

Honours & Rewards.

17. Lieut. Colonel Bahadur Singh has been conferred with the honour of "Order of British India" with the title of "Bahadur" on 8th June 1939.

General.

18. (I) 89 Horses as under were purchased during the year:—

56 Remounts from Julius Gove & Co. Bombay.

24 Horses from Khasa Stable (Jodhpur)

9 Marwari Horses from Jagirdars and officials.

(II) The Machine Gun Troop moved to camp Dasoriya Kharalan for Field Firing Practices during November, 1938.

(III) A. B. C. and H. Q. Squadrons were attached to the 3rd Cavalry Brigade (Meerut) in Camp at Sadhrana Bamripur for Training from 20th November to 18th December, 1938. During this period the regiment carried out Inter-Regimental exercises, Brigade exercises and Army Commander's exercise.

(IV) The unit won the following events:—

1. At the Army Rifle Association Meeting—Meerut.

*Central Matches 1938-39.*

1. Daffadar Lal Singh:—
   (i) Stood Second in His Majesty the King's Medal & the Army and Royal Air Force Championship (India).
   (ii) Stood first in Indian States Forces Championships.
   (iii) Stood first in Championships Class VIII.
   (iv) Stood 3rd in Luckock Cup.

2. Trumpeter Major Jamal Singh:—
   (i) Stood 2nd in championship class VIII.

3. Sowar Tej Singh:—
   (i) Stood 3rd in Indian States Forces championship.
   (ii) Stood 3rd in Class VIII Championship.

*The Inter Service Match.* Open to all branches of the services, for which teams composed of the selected shots fired, and the team of Indian States Forces units in which the competitors from this unit were in Majority won the Shield.

*Delhi Horse Show 1939.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Rissaldar Ugam Singh | .. First in Tent Pegging. |
| L/Dfr. Gulab Singh | .. Third in Troop Horses. |
| Sowar Samdar Singh | .. Fourth in Jumping I. Other ranks. |

18. The following works were completed by the P. W. D. during the year. **Constructions.**

"C" Squadron Barrack and Kitchen works at Mess.

## II. Jodhpur Sardar Infantry and the Transport Corps.

19. The Jodhpur Sardar Infantry was organised as Indian States Forces half battalion on the Indian Army establishment in October, 1922 and was raised to full battalion in March, 1926. **Organization**

The Transport Corps was raised in January, 1922 and was reorganised as Indian States Forces on the Indian Army Establishment in September, 1926.

20. Lieut. Col. Rao Raja Sujan Singh was Commandant during the year under report. **Command.**

21. The strength of the unit at the end of the year under report was as follows:— **Strength.**

| | Sardar Infantry | Transport Corps. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. State Officers... | .. 16 | 1 |
| 2. S. O. Cadets. .. | .. 6 | 0 |
| 3. Indian Officers. | .. 18 | 0 |
| 4. Indian other ranks | .. 741 | 79 |
| Total. | 781 | 80 |

Receipts.

22. The departmental receipts during the year were Rs. 2,252 as against Rs. 3,124 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

23. The total cost of the battalion including Transport Corps was Rs. 4,29,380 as against Rs. 4,34,819 in the preceding year.

Training.

24. The following officers and other ranks qualified at the courses of instruction mentioned against each:—

1. 2nd/Lt. Dungar Singh—Assistant Instructors, (British) Course. } Army Physical Training School, Ambala.

2. No. 1631 L/N. Mohan Ram—2nd Asstt. Instructors, (Indian) Course } —Do—

3. 2nd/Lt. Magni Ram.. } Army Signal School, Poona.
4. No. 1636 L/Naik. Magan Singh)

5. No. 1621 L/Naik Chawand Singh } Preparatory Physical Training Course, Quetta.
6. Mo. 1502 „ Shera Ram

7. No. 1515 Sepoy Madho Singh } Clothing Factory Shahjahanpur Instruction for fitting clothing.

8. 1694 Driver Ram Singh } Farrier course, Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore.

9. Captain K. Ram Singh
10. 2nd/Lt. Dungar Singh } Junior Officers' Course Bharatpur.
11. „ Magni Ram

The following officers and other ranks were attached to Indian Army Regular units as shown against each:—

1. No. 571 Naik Dungar Singh } Preliminary M. G. training 3/10th Baluch Regiment Karachi.
2. No. 983 Naik Chaitan Ram

3. No. 1697 Naik Khet Singh .. Intelligence Training, 5/7th Rajput Regiment, Mhow.

4. No. 1520 Sepoy Pahar Singh
5. No. 1577 Sepoy Khang Singh
6. „ 1677 L/Naik. Pahalad Ram } Drill cadre course 10/12th F. F. Regiment, Sialkot.
7. No. 1758 Sepoy Lalla Ram

8. No. 1153 Hav. Durjan Singh
9. No. 1488 Naik Lumbha Ram } Pipers' Training 2nd Bn. Q. O. cameron Highlanders Ahmednagar.
10. No. 1539 Piper Madho Singh

11. No. 1693 L. Naik Magh Singh Anti-Gas training 5/7th Rajput Regiment, Mhow.

12. No. 1141 L. Naik Narana Ram Young N.C.O. Course 5/7th Rajput Regiment, Mhow.

*Instructional Duty.*—No. 1636 Lance Naik Magan Singh acted as Assistant Instructor at Preliminary Signalling course at Alwar.

25. The following were discharged and transferred to the pension establishment during the year:— Retirements.

| | Officers. | Other ranks. |
|---|---|---|
| (a) Discharge .. .. .. | | 23 |
| (b) Transfer to pension establishment. | 1. Major Singhusingh.<br>2. Captain K. Bhom Singh.<br>3. 2nd/Lt. Bahadur Singh. | 35 |

26. (a) 2nd Lt. Dungar Singh was appointed Adjutant vice Lt. Dhonkal Singh promoted. Appointments & promotions.

(b) The following promotions were gazetted during the year under report.

1. Captain Th. Jawahir Singh to be Major.
2. Lt. K. Ram Singh to be Captain.
3. Lt. K. Bhom Singh to be Captain.
4. Lt. Dhokal Singh to be Captain.
5. 2nd/Lt. Umed Ram to be Lieut.
6. Subedar Nag Singh to be Lieut.
7. 2nd/Lt. Madho Singh to be Lieut.
8. S.O. Cadet Magni Ram to be 2nd/Lt.
9. S.O. Cadet Deep Singh to be 2nd/Lt.
10. No. 476 Coy. Hav. Major Bhoor Singh to be Jemadar.
11. No. 1002 Coy. Hav. Major Chimna Ram to be Jemadar.
12. No. 1221 Hav. Nanu Ram to be Jemadar.

Other ranks. 28.

27. The following were enlisted as State Officer Cadets during the year under report:— Enlistment.

1. Daulat Singh.
2. Mohan Ram.
3. Rewat Singh.

28. (a) The battalion (less M.G. Platoon) moved to Beri Ganga camp by companies for the company camp training between 24th October and 24th November, 1938. General.

(b) The Machine Gun Platoon moved to camp Barli for Field firing Practices between 26th October and 5th November, 1938.

(c) The whole of the battalion moved to camp Gura Kalan for battalion camp training between 28th November to 13th December, 1938.

(d) The unit won the following events:—

*Team events.*

(1) The Marwar Football League matches.

(2) Cox Hockey League matches.

(3) Inter service shield (a shooting Match open to the whole of the British and Indian Army including Indian States Forces) fired at the Central Meeting Meerut during February 1939.

This was won by Indian States Forces, team of 8 competitors, of whom the following 3 were from this unit:—

Lt. Bahadur Singh (Captain of the team).
No. 921 Hav. Chattar Singh.
No. 733 Naik Bijai Singh.

*Individual events.*—At the Army Rifle Association Meeting Meerut 1939.

(1) No. 733 Naik Bijai Singh.
Stood 2nd in the shooting competition for the Indian States Forces Championship.
Stood 2nd in the shooting competition class VIII.
Stood 3rd „ „ „ for Army Hundred (India) Cup.

(2) Lieut. Bahadur Singh.
Stood first in the shooting competition for Indian States Forces class VII.

**Construction.**

29. The following works were completed by the P. W. D. during the year under review.

(1) One New Barrack.
(2) New Armourer's shop.
(3) Ante-room in the State Officers' mess and a bath room.
(4) Construction of urinals for A. B. and C. companies.

## III State Military Band.

**Command.**

30. Lieut. W. Nichols, Director of Music, Jodhpur State was in charge of State Military Band during the year under report.

**Strength.**

31. The strength of the Band during the year under report was as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Director of Music | .. .. | 1 |
| 2. Band Major | .. .. | 1 |
| 3. Band Havildars | .. .. | 2 |
| 4. Band Naiks | .. .. | 3 |
| 5. Band Lance Naiks | .. .. | 3 |
| 6. Bandsmen | .. .. | 30 |
| | Total .. | 40 |

**Expenditure.**

32. The total expenditure was Rs. 26,807 as against Rs. 32,892 in the previous year.

**Receipts.**

33. The receipts during the year were Rs. 183.

**General.**

34. The State Military Band carried out all duties throughout the year and a high standard of performance was maintained.

## IV. Fort Guard.

35. The Fort Guard was raised in 1935 in order to relieve the Jodhpur Sardar Infantry from their garrison duties at the Jodhpur Fort. The unit consists of a modified Infantry company H. Q. Coy. and 2 platoons, composed entirely of personnel, who are eligible for pension in the Jodhpur Sardar Rissala and Jodhpur Sardar Infantry. **Organisation.**

36. Major Umed Singh was Commandant for the year under report. **Command.**

37. The strength of the unit during the year under report was as follows:— **Strength.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. State Officers | .. .. | 2 |
| 2. Indian Officers | .. .. | 2 |
| 3. Other ranks | .. .. | 90 |
| | Total .. | 94 |

38. The total expenditure was Rs. 29,696 as against Rs. 28,626 in previous year. **Expenditure.**

39. The receipts during the year were Rs. 119. **Receipts.**

40. Their Excellencies the Marquess and Marchioness of Linlithgow accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur visited the Fort in March, 1939. **Visit.**

## V. Quillajat.

41. The department remained in charge of Maharaj Ratan Singh during the year under report. **Administration.**

42. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,074 as against Rs. 6,088 in the previous year. **Expenditure.**

The following works were carried out by the P.W.D. during the year:— **Construction.**

Waiting room for Sardars and a shed for Mahadole near Shree Chawandaji's temple.

# LIST OF APPENDICES.

A. Speeches delivered by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of His Excellency's Visit in March 1939.

B. Statement showing budget and actuals during the year 1938-39.

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## APPENDIX A.

### His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's Visit to Jodhpur delivered the following Speech at the State Banquet on the 1st March 1939.

YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES & GENTLEMEN,

A great, and I must frankly admit, a somewhat embarassing honour, has come to me, in having to make a speech on this occasion. But at least I may begin with confidence because my first intention is to announce the pride and pleasure which I feel in being able to welcome Your Excellencies as my guests in Jodhpur.

I am genuinely happy over this, Your Excellency's first official visit to my State. As every one of us knows, these are vital times in Indian and international politics. It is most fortunate for us that at this juncture we have a Viceroy like Your Excellency at the helm of affairs. Your wide sympathies, and sincerity, your high ideals and sagacious statesmanship are guiding and steadying India at a critical time in her history. We all trust you, Sir, and look to you for guidance and support. Furthermore, we are gratefully aware of Her Excellency's tact and sympathy and, to mention one thing alone, Her Excellency's inspiration in the fight against the ravages of Tuberculosis has distinguished her as a true friend of India and its peoples.

The State of Jodhpur has been described in the past as an inhospitable desert, where, visitors were wont to die of thirst, if not of starvation. While modern conveniences have rendered us tolerably free from these ancient reproaches to our hospitality, there are some respects in which Jodhpur is conservative and still adheres with placid content to its ancient traditions. For example, we maintain here the tradition of a spirit of loyalty, which has remained to us untarnished through the centuries and shines today as brightly as ever. Something over 100 years ago an alliance was formed between the then Ruler of Jodhpur and the Hon'ble the East India Company. Since then, and after the British power became paramount we have lived in peace and prosperity in the shadow of the throne of our beloved King-Emperor, just as my people here, in this City of Jodhpur, have lived in the loyal assurance of care and protection for nearly 1200 years under the fort over-looking the city; a fort, which though now obsolete in a military sense, is still, I trust, a symbol of Rule and Protection.

Your Excellency, I venture to hope that the Government of His Imperial Majesty have no fault to find with the manner in which Jodhpur has fulfilled the solemn obligations which, as a junior partner, it owes to the Paramount Power. We are, Sir, by comparison with the mighty British Empire, a very junior partner, nevertheless, we have done our little bit to help the British Government here and there and we shall continue to do so.

Speaking from our side, we have no complaints to make. We have been helped and protected, we have been treated with consideration and courtesy. Thanks to the "Pax Brittanica" which came into force early in the 19th Century, we have been allowed to develop along our own lines in peace and security. Materially we have prospered, in spite of very adverse climatic conditions. It would be tedious to recite all that we have done, and are doing to improve the condition of our people in the teeth of Nature's opposition but the monuments of our activities are visible to all. In matters other than material, we have, I think, retained certain values which appear to be in danger of depreciation elsewhere. Our people still observe, in spite of incitement from outside to the contrary, an old-fashioned spirit of loyalty and reverence for order. Our people are from many communities, yet we strive to give fair treatment to all. Our donations to religious institutions, whether Hindu,

Muslim or Christian, will show, I hope, that in this Hindu State, religious impartiality is observed. And yet though we can claim a fair measure of political equanimity and material prosperity, we cannot escape from the general anxiety which broods over India, and indeed over most of the world.

At the root of this anxiety as we all know—lies the greed for power and intolerant domination exhibited by groups and parties in various countries. Where in former years religion was usually invoked as a pretext for the subjugation of others nowadays the catchwords are "liberty" and "democracy".

An Indian Prince who has inherited Rule and Tradition centuries old may be pardoned for viewing the present trend of affairs with some perplexity and mistrust. Of this much boasted "liberty" he can see little trace in many countries which proclaim it loudly. In regard to the much vaunted 'democracy", he sees several brands in countries ruled in fact by one party and he observes with apprehension that even in parts of the Indian continent, there is tendency for one party to seek domination over all others after the intolerant and regimented plans of dictators. A good deal of the trouble seems to be caused by the intolerance and egotism of certain persons who consider that their views and opinions are the only correct ones and who in the sacred name of "the people" seek to impose their own views and opinions by force-on every one else. With so many perversions of " Liberty" and distorted forms of " Democracy" before my eyes I may be excused for having decided to take my own line and my own time in the matter of political reform.

I am fully prepared and have been for a long time, to associate my people in an increasing measure with my administration in the Government of this State. The demand for a more liberal form of Government in which the people are more freely consulted is recent in this part of India; nevertheless, I decided sometime ago to start reforms in real earnest, and we have recently – as Your Excellency may be aware – established Panchayats in our villages and Advisory Boards at the Capital and in each of our 21 districts. I consider that after centuries of what may be described as benevolent autocracy, it would be most unwise to advance in one stride to full parliamentary Government, such as has been evolved after centuries of trial and error in England. My people will need to be taught for a few years to come a civic sense and how to use responsibility. But while the scheme is designedly modest in its initial stages, it is no sham and we shall, I hope, advance steadily but surely towards the goal which England has attained in this respect, profitting as we go by experience. I am not afraid of democracy on the British model, and I shall rely in the future, as my ancestors have done in the past, on the loyalty, good sense and sagacity of my people.

Before I close, there is one other subject which I wish to touch upon. I have not alluded to it as an "anxiety" because Jodhpur does not feel anxious on this subject, although from what I read in the press I judge it to be a cause of anxiety in some places. I refer to the All-India Federation. So far as I have been able to judge, Jodhpur has no need to shrink from entering this federation; indeed it may be said that in some State Departments we have been federated for years past.

I take it that the Federation is designed to make India a strong self-governing unit within the British Commonwealth of Nations, so that in the future we may, not only manage our own affairs, but stand side by side with Great Britain and the great Dominions of the British Empire in defence of liberty and a free constitution. If I am correct in this presumption, no opposition to the ideal can come from Jodhpur.

If Federation means that this State must be at least as well administered as the Provinces of British India, I, for one, am not afraid of the test and of the comparison.

For the rest, I clearly recognise that changes must come. It is possible that these changes will not suit the individual tastes of all of us, but that cannot be helped I merely declare for steady, gradual change as opposed to rush tactics and violent upheavals. I am persuaded that by orderly evolution the greater good of the greatest number will be more safely assured.

I conclude. Your Excellency, by offering to His Majesty the King Emperor through you, his illustrious deputy, the loyalty and homage of myself and my people. Jodhpur State may be a comparatively small and unimportant unit of the Empire over which our King-Emperor rules, but in the stormy times which seem to lie ahead of us every little will help and Your Excellency may rest assured that Jodhpur will in the future, as in the past, be a loyal adherent.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to rise and join me in drinking to the good health and happiness of our very distinguished guests, Their Excellencies the Marquess and Marchioness of Linlithgow.

## His Excellency the Viceroy while proposing the health of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur replied as under.—

YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I thank Your Highness for the most kind words in which you have welcomed my wife and myself tonight. We have had the happiness on many occasions of meeting Your Highness elsewhere; and we have long looked forward to our first visit to Jodhpur.

Your Highness referred in your speech to the inhospitable character of the country in which Jodhpur is situated. but it seems to be very frequently the case that the hardships of Nature produce races of tougher fibre, of greater courage and loyalty and indeed of more generous and hospitable instincts than do countries which have been more favoured. The history of Your Highness' illustrious House and of your state offer a conspicuous example of the truth of this tendency, and there are not wanting many evident proofs of its continued persistence even in the changed conditions of the present. Those adverse natural conditions, as Your Highness has mentioned, are not reflected in any lack of material prosperity. I can indeed congratulate Your Highness very warmly on the material progress to which you can point. Careful and sound administration are reflected in the annual income of your state; in your substantial reserve of nearly 4 crores of rupees; in such admirable institutions as the Windham Hospital and the New Female Hospital, which can challenge competition with the most completely equipped of their kind in India; in the swift and effective steps taken to establish a water supply system which includes a canal 55 miles long; in the generous annual expenditure of your state on medical and educational work; in a sound and reliable railway and public works system; and in your large and well organised Police Force. Your Highness' Military Forces and their high efficiency are well-known; I need say no more than that the Jodhpur Lancers form part of them.

At Jodhpur Your Highness possesses one of the most up-to-date aerodromes in India. It is fitted with electric equipment for night landing and is a main aerodrome on the Trans-India route. It is used regularly by three Trans-India services and in 1937-38 as many as 877 machines landed there. This achievement has been made possible by the great personal interest which Your Highness has always taken in flying.

Indeed aviation in India owes a great debt to Your Highness. Yourself a distinguished air pilot, you maintain a Flying Club in Jodhpur and you have always given the most willing assistance to the Royal Air Force. It is therefore with particular pleasure that I am able to announce tonight that His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to confer on Your Highness the rank of Air Commodore in the Royal Air Force.

Your Highness has rightly pointed out that material advancement is not the sole end of good government, and I have listened with pleasure and appreciation to your views on the aspects, ( to use your own words ) other than material, of your policy and your administration. Your Highness has mentioned the religious impartiality of your Government and your concern to give fair treatment to all communities alike. The absence of communal troubles in Jodhpur is due, I would suggest, in no small degree to the confidence and contentment which the application of that policy by Your Highness and Your Highness' Government have inspired. And if that old fashioned loyalty and reverence for order in Jodhpur to which you have referred remains unshaken, it is not least, I am confident, because Your Highness has shown yourself personally worthy of such loyalty, because of the keen and immediate interest you take in the happiness and progress of your State and its inhabitants, and because the guiding principle of your administration, your own close interest in which I am aware of and applaud, has been the good order of your State and the welfare of your people. The energetic measures taken by Your Highness' Government to bring relief to the stricken areas in the State which are suffering from a failure in the Monsoon last hot weather are but one example of this. In addition to a large sum set aside for famine relief, I understand that fodder depots have been set up to assist the emigration of cattle in search of pastures; free grazing is being arranged wherever possible and taccavi is being distributed on a generous scale.

Your Highness in your speech mentioned that you were, and that you had been for a long time, fully prepared to take steps to associate your subjects in an increasing measures with your administration in the government of your State. I am aware of the steps Your Highness has taken to that end, details of which you gave us tonight, by establishing Panchayats in villages, Advisory Boards in many districts, and a Central Advisory Board. It is in these days, as Your Highness clearly appreciates, of vital importance not only that administration should be conducted on sound and up-to-date lines, but that adequate provision should exist for the ventilation of legitimate grievances, and for bringing to the notice of the Government of the State the wants and the suggestions of its subjects. The detail of such provision must, of course, vary with circumstances, and it is clear that no rigid uniformity of system can wisely be expected. The nature, equally, of the arrangements to be made to achieve these objects must be for the decision of the Ruler. I trust sincerely that the system Your Highness has described to us tonight will prove of substantial benefit to your people and will win their appreciation. In wishing all success to Your Highness in your progress towards the goal which you have set before you, I would add only that in these days of stress and change it is of real importance, if arrangements of this nature are to bear full fruit and to achieve the object you have in view, that their adequacy and the smoothness with which they are running should be under constant scrutiny, so that such adjustments or such changes as practical working may indicate to be desirable or necessary may admit of being made with the minimum of difficulty or friction.

I have listened with attention to Your Highness' remarks on the vital question of Federation, and the objects and the ideals which Federation represents; and I welcome what you tell me of your attitude towards this great question—an attitude all the more significant when we are dealing with a State of the importance and with

the historic tradition of Jodhpur. I note too, with satisfaction, Your Highness' claim in this connection that you and your State can point to a level of administration as high as that of the Provinces of British India. The decision as to accession to the Federation of India this matter is one for Your Highness to take, and, neither in the case of Jodhpur nor in the case of any other State, will any pressure in regard to that decision be brought to bear upon a Ruler. I am glad to think that, on the judgment which Your Highness has yourself formed, and to the extent that you feel able at this stage to reach any judgment, Jodhpur has no need to shrink from entering the Federation.

Your Highness' assurance of Jodhpur's loyalty to His Majesty the King Emperor rest on more than words. Your Forces played a most distinguished part not only in the Great War, but in the many other campaigns in which their assistance was freely offered to the Empire and gratefully accepted. Your Highness was amongst the first last autumn when a crisis developed which led to the immediate threat of War to offer the assistance of all the resources of your State; and I feel no shadow of doubt that should the need arise, amongst the foremost to help the Empire in its need will be Your Highness and the State of Jodhpur.

Let me, in conclusion, thank Your Highness again for the warmth of your welcome to us tonight, and let me repeat how greatly we have enjoyed our visit to you, and how glad we are to see you in your own Capital, surrounded by your own subjects, and able to point to so many evidences of good administration and of Your Highness' constant anxiety to secure the welfare and the progress of your people.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I give you the health of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

# APPENDIX B.

## Statement showing Budget and Actuals during 1938-39.

*Revenue and Service Heads.*

| No. | RECEIPTS — Heads | Budget 1938-39 | Actuals 1938-39 | EXPENDITURE — Heads | Budget 1938-39 | Actuals 1938-39 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| I | Land Revenue | 17,86,000 | 11,99,850 | 1. Land Revenue | 2,58,000 | 2,28,044 |
| II | Excise and Salt | 18,18,000 | 18,01,097 | 2. Excise and Salt | 1,34,070 | 1,24,782 |
| III | Customs | 25,00,000 | 23,09,890 | 3. Customs | 3,31,000 | 3,15,857 |
| IV | Stamps and Registration | 3,52,000 | 3,62,018 | 4 Stamps and Registration | 41,230 | 36,266 |
| V | Tribute | 8,92,000 | 7,28,033 | 5. Tribute | 71,420 | 60,882 |
| VI | Stationery and Printing | 98,000 | 1,08,900 | 6. Stationery and Printing | 88,500 | 78,079 |
| VII | Mines and Industries | 2,24,000 | 2,16,736 | 7. Mines and Industries | 39,000 | 18,667 |
| VIII | Forest and Arboriculture | 1,31,000 | 1,28,057 | 8. Forest and Arboriculture | 1,08,000 | 94,661 |
| IX | Agriculture | 5,000 | 1,418 | 9. Agriculture | 25,310 | 21,509 |
| X | Animal Husbandry | 2,63,000 | 2,00,804 | 10. Animal Husbandry | 3,10,230 | 2,61,288 |
| XI | Prisons | 40,000 | 55,008 | 11. Prisons | 1,31,000 | 1,29,547 |
| XII | Law and Justice | 64,000 | 45,416 | 12. Law and Justice | 2,76,400 | 2,42,716 |
| XIII | Medical | 24,000 | 33,681 | 13. Medical | 7,08,310 | 6,79,111 |
| XIV | Public Health Department | 1,000 | 504 | 14. Public Health Department | 75,350 | 65,255 |
| XV | Police | 37,000 | 38,593 | 15. Police | 10,09,600 | 9,69,358 |
| XVI | Education | 46,000 | 46,966 | 16. Education | 10,11,500 | 9,64,473 |
| XVII | Military | 18,000 | 15,580 | 17. Military | 12,26,200 | 12,17,336 |
| XVIII | Electrical Department | 7,70,000 | 8,94,357 | 18. Electrical Department | 6,13,000 | 6,88,775 |
| XIX | P. W. D. | 4,21,000 | 4,39,745 | 19. P. W. D. | 15,79,090 | 14,64,798 |
| XX | Hakumats | 2,41,000 | 1,94,575 | 20. Hakumats | 2,86,900 | 2,53,842 |
| XXI | Minor Departments | 1,66,000 | 1,61,659 | 21. Minor Departments | 10,52,730 | 9,73,357 |
| XXII | Intt. Exc. & Discount | 15,43,000 | 15,12,973 | 22. Intt. Exc. and Discount | 3,77,000 | 3,75,319 |
| XXIII | Treaties | 9,71,400 | 9,71,395 | 23. Treaties | 1,08,000 | 1,08,000 |
| XXIV | Railways (Net Earnings) | 38,90,000 | 39,04,605 | 24. General Administration | 7,74,210 | 7,59,876 |
| XXV | Miscellaneous | 3,28,600 | 3,87,553 | 25. Civil List | 14,37,000 | 13,66,532 |
| XXVI | Retroceded Areas (Marwar Merwara villages) | 16,000 | 12,110 | 26. Pension Compensation and Allowances | 9,41,300 | 8,59,087 |
| | | | | 27. Miscellaneous | 25,58,060 | 22,88,082 |
| | | | | 28. Retroceded Area (Marwar Merwara villages) | 38,740 | 32,387 |
| | Total | 1,66,46,000 | 1,57,71,523 | Total | 1,66,11,180 | 1,46,77,886 |

APPENDIX B.—(*Contd.*)

## Debt Heads Budget.

| Heads | Receipts | | Expenditure. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Budget 1938-39 | Actuals 1938-39 | Budget 1938-39 | Actuals 1938-39 |
| (a) Deposits .. | 42,00,000 | 42,21,103 | 35,00,000 | 31,35,242 |
| (b) Advances .. | 2,55,000 | 4,75,658 | 2,45,000 | 4,07,433 |
| (c) Remittances .. | 2,30,20,000 | 2,55,99,556 | 2,30,20,000 | 2,55,99,182 |
| (d) Loans .. | 2,50,000 | 2,90,366 | 5,02,000 | 3,87,358 |
| (e) Suspense .. | 41,36,000 | 48,14,938 | 40,68,000 | 51,24,237 |
| Total Debt Heads .. | 3,18,61,000 | 3,54,01,621 | 3,13,35,000 | 3,46,53,452 |

## Investments.

| Heads | Receipts | | Expenditure. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Budget 1938-39 | Actuals 1938-39 | Budget 1938-39 | Actuals 1938-39 |
| Investments .. | 17,00,000 | 8,71,473 | .. | 14,530 |
| Investments made .. | .. | .. | 17,00,000 | 8,56,943 |
| Total .. | 17,00,000 | 8,71,473 | 17,00,000 | 8,71,473 |

APPENDIX B—(*Contd.*)

## Capital Outlay.

| Expenditure. | Budget 1938-39 | Actuals 1938-39. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Railway .. .. .. | 20,63,000 | 10,84,515 |
| 2. ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.— | | |
| 1. Electric Section .. .. | 1,82,200 | 1,75,893 |
| 2. Mechanical „ .. .. | 500 | 253 |
| 3. Telephone „ .. .. | 14,610 | 13,182 |
| 4. Conservancy „ .. .. | 17,690 | 12,623 |
| Total .. | 2,15,000 | 2,01,951 |
| 3. GARAGE.— | | |
| 1. Purchase of Cars .. .. | 1,36,450 | 1,40,659 |
| 2. Construction of Cars .. .. | 8,550 | 7,364 |
| Total .. | 1,45,000 | 1,48,023 |
| 4. P. W. D.— | | |
| 1 Buildings .. .. .. | 19,17,560 | 17,64,705 |
| 2. Communications .. .. | 46,480 | 42,619 |
| 3. Irrigation .. .. .. | 15,000 | 13,991 |
| 4. Water Supply .. .. .. | 69,370 | 64,462 |
| 5. Drainage .. .. .. | 30,400 | 26,242 |
| 6. Miscellaneous Works .. .. | 24,040 | 16,723 |
| 7. Water Works Section .. .. | 99,070 | 82,102 |
| 8. Development .. .. .. | 37,000 | 24,357 |
| 9. Public Health Works .. .. | .. | .. |
| 10. Summair Samand Water Supply .. | 5,00,000 | 4,57,578 |
| 11 Retroceded Areas .. .. | 16,230 | 13,311 |
| Total .. | 27,55,150 | 25,06,090 |
| 5. Stationery & Printing .. .. | 8,000 | 3,626 |
| 6. STATE HOTEL.— | | |
| 1. Equipment .. .. .. | 5,000 | 4,177 |
| 2. Furniture .. .. .. | 15,000 | 9,351 |
| Total .. | 20,000 | 13,528 |
| Total Capital Outlay .. | 52,06,150 | 39,57,733 |

# APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State during the year 1938-39.

| No. | Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules. | Year in which passed | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | The Marwar Registration Act .. | 1889 | Amended in 1902, 1907 and 1934. |
| 2 | Adoption Rules for Rajputs .. .. | 1895-96 | |
| 3 | The Marwar Agricultural Bank Act. .. | 1906 | |
| 4 | The Marwar Invention Act. .. .. | 1906 | Amended on 28th October 1922. |
| 5 | Mahntana and Suits Valuation Rules .. | 1907 | |
| 6 | The Sedition Act. .. .. | 1909 | |
| 7 | The Jodhpur Hackney carriage Regulations. | 1911 | |
| 8 | The Marwar Criminal Tribes Act .. | 1911 | Amended in 1915. |
| 9 | The Marwar Penal Code .. .. | 1913 | Amended in 1931. |
| 10 | The Marwar Civil Procedure Code .. | 1913 | 18th April 1913. |
| 11 | The Marwar Criminal Procedure Code .. | 1913 | Amended on 7th July 1934. |
| 12 | The Marwar Legal Practitioner's Act .. | 1913 | |
| 13 | The Marwar Process Fees Act. .. | 1913 | |
| 14 | The Marwar Court Fees Act. .. | 1913 | |
| 15 | The Marwar Factories Act. .. .. | 1913 | |
| 16 | The Marwar Mines Act. .. .. | 1914 | 12th November, 1914. |
| 17 | Act for the Better Protection of Male Minors. | 1914 | 28th February, 1914. |
| 18 | Labour, Transport & Supplies Regulations .. | 1914 | |
| 19 | The Marwar Begar Act. .. .. | 1914 | |
| 20 | The Marwar Jagirdar's Judicial Powers Act. | 1915 | |
| 21 | The Marwar Police Act. .. .. | 1915 | |
| 22 | The Marwar Jail Manual .. .. | 1915 | |
| 23 | The Marwar Stamp Act, 1914 .. .. | 1915 | |
| 24 | The Marwar Insolvency Rules .. | 1915 | |
| 25 | The Marwar Bhoglawa Rules.. .. | 1915 | |

## APPENDIX C.— (*Contd.*)

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State during the year 1938-39.

| No. | Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules. | Year in which passed. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 26 | The Marwar Cattle Trespass Act .. | 1915 | |
| 27 | Rules regulating Camel and Cart traffic in streets .. .. .. | 1916 | |
| 28 | The Marwar Gambling Act, 1918-19 .. | 1919 | 12th December 1919 |
| 29 | Rules for the guidance of Mill-owners in Marwar .. .. .. | 1920 | 9th October 1920 |
| 30 | The Marwar Patents and Designs Act .. | 1921 | 1st October 1921 |
| 31 | The Marwar Shooting Rules .. .. | 1921 | |
| 32 | Rules for establishing Licensing and Controlling places of Public Amusements such as Cinema, etc. .. .. .. | 1921 | 6th May 1921. |
| 33 | Rules for management of Villages or Thikanas brought under the direct management of Hawala .. .. | 1921 | 15th July 1921. |
| 34 | Rules for the grant of Licenses for the manufacture and sale of Aerated waters in factories in Jodhpur .. .. .. | 1920 | |
| 35 | Rules for the manufacture and sale of Aerated Water in factories situated in Mofussil or Marwar .. .. .. | 1921 | 18th July 1921. |
| 36 | The Marwar Bapidar Rules (revised) .. | 1921 | |
| 37 | Rules for the grant of licenses to Prospect for Minerals and Mining leases in Marwar | 1921 | 26th August 1921. |
| 38 | Provisional rules in connection with the Resettlement of Khalsa villages .. | 1922 | |
| 39 | Provisional rules relating to Rent free grants | 1923 | 28th April 1923. |
| 40 | Makrana Marble Quarries rules and special rules for the Kumari Hills and other unsurveyed hills .. .. .. | 1922 | |
| 41 | Rules governing existing rights in and granting of future permits for Sand Stone quarries in the neighbourhood .. .. | 1922 | |
| 42 | The Marwar Jagirdars' Encumbered Estates Act .. .. .. | 1922 | 1st January 1922 |
| 43 | The Marwar Patta Ordinance.. .. | 1922 | 1st January 1922 (amended in 1925) |

## APPENDIX C.—(*Contd.*)

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State during the year 1938–39.

| No. | Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules | Year in which passed | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 44 | The Marwar Escheat of Property Ordinance | 1922 | 1st January 1922. |
| 45 | The Excise, Opium, and Drugs Law .. | 1922 | 1st October 1922. |
| 46 | The rules regarding Intoxicating Drugs other than Hemp drugs .. .. | 1922. | |
| 47 | Rules regarding Hemp drugs and its Derivatives .. .. .. | 1922 | |
| 48 | Law of Preemption .. .. | 1922 | 16th May 1922. |
| 49 | Rules regarding Appeals and Uzardaries to Sree Darbar .. .. .. | 1922 | 25th August 1922. Revised on 9th Sept. 1939. |
| 50 | The Marwar Press Act .. .. | 1923 | 1st November 1923. |
| 51 | The Court of Wards Act .. .. | 1923 | 1st January 1923. |
| 52 | Rules under the Court of Wards Act .. | 1923 | |
| 53 | The Marwar Companies Ordinance .. | 1923 | 13th January 1923. |
| 54 | The Marwar Co-operative Societies Act .. | 1922 | 13th October 1922. |
| 55 | Rules for the Co-operative Societies Act .. | 1923 | 31st July 1922. |
| 56 | The Marwar Public Demands Recovery Ordinance .. .. .. | 1922 | 27th November 1923 (amended in 1927.) |
| 57 | Rules regarding control of the Import and sale of Sulphur, Arms and Ammunitions in Marwar State and of the sale and transfer of the Breech-loading Rifles or Revolvers and their Ammunitions .. .. | 1923 | 1st October 1923. Revised in 1935. |
| 58 | The Rules regarding Quarries round about Jodhpur .. .. .. | 1923 | |
| 59 | Bapi Rules .. .. .. | 1923 | |
| 60 | Rules regarding the grant of Taccavi .. | 1923 | 24th April 1923. |
| 61 | Rules governing the Manufacture and sale of country and foreign liquor .. | 1923 | 17th April 1923. |
| 62 | Rules for Bursaries and Scholarships .. | 1923 | 1st October 1924. Revised on 23–4–1938. |
| 63 | Rules for Slaughter House .. .. | 1923 | 20th October 1923. |
| 64 | Rules for the establishment of Revenue Courts .. .. .. | 1924 | 30th August 1924. |

## APPENDIX C.—(*Contd.*)

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State during the year 1938-39.

| No. | Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules | Year in which passed | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 65 | Rules for inquiries into the Behaviour of Public Servants .. .. | 1924 | May 7, 1924. |
| 66 | The Marwar Land Acquisition Act for Public purposes 22nd December 1923 .. | 1924 | February 16, 1924 January 24, 1925. |
| 67 | Malba Funds Rules and Sawai .. | 1925 | August 15, 1925. |
| 68 | Partition Rules .. . .. | 1925 | September 12, 1925. |
| 69 | Rules for the administration of the Sambhar Shamlat Area .. .. .. | 1925 | June 10, 1925. |
| 70 | Rules for the Control and Regulation of Hackney Carriages in the City and outside Jodhpur City .. .. .. | 1925 | February 22, 1925. |
| 71 | The Marwar Irrigation Act .. .. | 1925 | January 1, 1925. |
| 72 | The Rules under the Marwar Irrigation Act 1925 .. .. .. | 1926 | January 1, 1926. |
| 73 | Rules regarding the marking of Cotton bales pressed in the Pressing Factories of Marwar | 1926 | February 20, 1926. |
| 74 | Rules for opening of Private Schools in Marwar .. .. .. | 1926 | October 16, 1926. |
| 75 | The Marwar Service Regulations .. | 1926 | January 1, 1926. |
| 76 | The Marwar Explosive Act .. .. | 1926 | 29th January 1926 |
| 77 | Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance. | 1927 | July 1, 1927. |
| 78 | The Marwar Limitation Act .. .. | 1927 | 1st December 1927. |
| 79 | The Marwar Vaccination Act.. .. | 1928 | January 1, 1928 ( Amended in 1933 ). |
| 80 | The Marwar Motor Vehicles Act 1928 and the rules thereunder. .. .. | 1928 | December 29, 1928. |
| 81 | Rules under the Marwar Vaccination Act 1928 .. .. .. | 1928 | December 24, 1928. |
| 82 | Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 made applicable in Marwar Mutatis Mutandis .. | 1928 | 2nd October 1928. |
| 83 | Rules to regulate and control the working of Steam Boilers & Prime Movers in Marwar | 1929 | 1st January 1929. |
| 84 | The Marwar Freedom of Religion Act .. | 1929 | 1st December 1929. |

## APPENDIX C.—(*Contd.*)

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State during the year 1938-39.

| No. | Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules | Year in which passed | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 85 | Rules regarding Encroachment of Khalsa land on public roads .. .. | 1929 | 19th January 1929. |
| 86 | Rules regarding Sojat Red-sand stone quarries | 1929 | 17th August 1929. |
| 87 | Rules for Public Motor Service .. | 1929 | 7th September 1929. |
| 88 | The Marwar Ancient Monuments Preservation Ordinance .. .. .. | 1930 | 17th August, 1929. |
| 89 | The Marwar Contract Act .. .. | 1930 | 30th March 1930. |
| 90 | The Marwar Evidence Act .. .. | 1930 | 22nd March 1930. |
| 91 | The Marwar Specific Relief Act .. | 1930 | 22nd February 1930. |
| 92 | The Marwar Juvenile Smoking Act .. | 1930 | 25th January, 1930. |
| 93 | Rules for the control of Traffic of Animals and Carts carrying building materials and fuel in Jodhpur City .. .. | 1930 | 7th June, 1930. |
| 94 | Rules regarding Development Department.. | 1930 | 22nd April 1930. |
| 95 | Rules regarding deduction of State dues from the salaries of State Officials .. | 1930 | 22nd November 1930. |
| 96 | The Marwar Banker's Books Evidence Act. | 1931 | 1st July, 1931. |
| 97 | Rules regarding leases of Motor Cars and Taxis for hire.. .. .. | 1931 | 16th July 1931. |
| 98 | Rules for the explusion of boys who consummate marriages from State and State-aided Schools .. .. .. | 1929 | 2nd February, 1929. |
| 99 | Rules for the Defence of Impecunious accused in Murder cases .. .. | 1930 | |
| 100 | Rules regarding Diet & T.A expenses of Witnesses in Criminal cases.. .. .. | 1929 | 6th April 1929. |
| 101 | The Marwar Whipping Act .. .. | 1932 | 1st January 1932. |
| 102 | The Marwar Prisons Act, 1932 .. | 1932 | 1st March 1932. |
| 103 | The Marwar Majority Act.. .. | 1932 | 1st February 1932. |
| 104 | The Marwar Christian Marriage Act .. | 1932 | 1st March 1932. |
| 105 | Rules regarding Public Entertainments in Marwar .. .. .. | 1932 | 15th July 1932. |

## APPENDIX C.—(*Contd.*)

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State during the year 1938-39.

| No. | Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules | Year in which passed | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 106 | Rules for places of public Amusements in Jodhpur Municipalities .. .. | 1932 | 16th July 1932. |
| 107 | Rules relating to Broadcast receiver licenses. | 1932 | 15th July 1932. |
| 108 | Rules for Cottage Wards .. .. | 1933 | 8th July 1933. |
| 109 | Rules for floating of Lotteries in Marwar .. | 1933 | 15th July 1933. |
| 110 | Prevention of Cruelty to Animals .. | 1933 | 22nd July 1933. |
| 111 | The Marwar Legal Practitioners' Act .. | 1933 | |
| 112 | Rules for the training of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons .. .. .. | 1933 | 5th August 1933. |
| 113 | Rules prohibiting the import of Vegetable Ghee into the Jodhpur Government territory except the Sambhar Shamlat area. | 1934 | 3rd March 1934 |
| 114 | Rules regarding auctions in Public Places .. | 1934 | 7th April 1934. |
| 115 | Provident Insurance Societies Act .. | 1934 | 1st September 1934. |
| 116 | Jodhpur Life Assurance Companies Act of 1934 .. .. .. | 1934 | 1st September 1934. |
| 117 | The Marwar Forest Act, 1934 .. | 1934 | |
| 118 | The Lawazma Rules .. .. | 1935 | |
| 119 | The rules under the Legal Practitioners' Act. | 1935 | Amended on 27th March 1937. |
| 120 | The Carriage by Air Act .. .. | 1935 | 12th October, 1935. |
| 121 | Marwar Small Causes Court Act .. | 1936 | 28th March, 1936. |
| 122 | Marwar Public Parks Act .. .. | 1936 | 9th May, 1936. |
| 123 | The Marwar Succession Act 1936 .. | 1937 | March 6, 1937. |
| 124 | The Marwar Weights and Measures Act .. | 1937 | March 13, 1937. |
| 125 | Marwar Judicial Officer Protection Act .. | 1937 | April 24, 1937. |
| 126 | Rules regarding Arrangements, Preservation and Destruction of Judicial Records .. | 1937 | October 30, 1937. |
| 127 | Rules for levy of interest on Government dues .. .. .. | 1937 | September 8, 1937. |
| 128 | Marwar Non-Jagirdars Insolvency Act .. | 1937 | December 4,1937. |

## APPENDIX C.—(*Concld.*)

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State during the year 1938-39.

| No. | Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules | Year in which passed | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 129 | Bye-laws of the Umaid Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. Jodhpur .. .. | 1937 | December 11, 1937. |
| 130 | Rules for the charging of fees for X-ray and Laboratory Investigation and Treatment | 1938 | February 26, 1938. |
| 131 | Rules regarding appointment of Honorary Magistrates, Constitution and working of the Benches of Honorary Magistrates .. | 1938 | March 1, 1938. |
| 132 | New Customs Act and Revised Tariff .. | 1938 | March 15, 1938. |
| 133 | Rules prohibiting the employment of women under ground in Mines .. .. | 1938 | June 1, 1938. |
| 134 | The Punjab criminal law amendment act 1935 as applied to the Marwar Merwara villages with effect from 1st April, 1938.. | 1938 | July 30, 1938. |
| 135 | Rules made under Section 4 of the Marwar Explosive Act 1927, for controlling the manufacture of Gunpowder in Marwar .. | 1938 | August 20, 1938. |
| 136 | Rules for X-ray and Laboratory Treatment in the Umaid-Hospital .. .. | .. | February 18,1938 |
| 137 | Rules for the charging of fees for X-ray and Laboratory Investigation and Treatment in the Umaid Hospital .. .. | .. | February 18, 1938. |
| 138 | Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939 and Registration of Foreigners (Exemption) Order, 1939, as applied to the Jodhpur State Territory .. .. .. | .. | July 3, 1938. |
| 139 | The Defence of India Ordinance, and the Defence of India Rules as applied to the Jodhpur State Territory .. .. | .. | September 7, 1939 |
| 140 | Foreigners Act 1940, and Foreigners Order 1939 as applied to the Jodhpur State Territory .. .. .. | .. | September 9, 1939 |
| 141 | An Ordinance for the Indiscriminate Dedication of Bulls in Jodhpur city .. | .. | September 16, 1939 |
| 142 | Enemy Foreigners Order 1939 as applied to the Jodhpur State Territory. .. | .. | September 16, 1939. |

# APPENDIX D.

*Statement showing Rainfall in Jodhpur State during the year 1938—39.*

| Serial No. | Place. | October 1938. | | November 1938. | | December 1938. | | January 1939. | | February 1939. | | March 1939. | | April 1939. | | May 1939. | | June 1939. | | July 1939. | | August 1939. | | September 1939. | | Total. | | Total of the last year. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Inch. | cts. | Inch. | cts | Inch | cts. | Inch. | cts | Inch. | cts. | Inch. | cts. | Inch. | cts. | Inch. | cts. | Inch. | cts | Inch | cts. | Inch. | cts. | Inch. | cts | Inch. | cts. | Inch | cts. | |
| 1 | Balotra .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 94 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | 4 | 81 | .. | .. | 8 | 23 | 7 | 2 | |
| 2 | Bhinmal .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 78 | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 1 | 30 | 4 | 49 | 2 | 54 | 10 | 52 | 29 | 41 | |
| 3 | Barmer .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 65 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 4 | 25 | .. | 37 | 6 | 37 | 9 | 26 | |
| 4 | Jasole.. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 55 | .. | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 92 | 16 | 43 | |
| 5 | Pachpadra .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 82 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 12 | .. | 27 | 6 | 21 | 6 | 24 | |
| 6 | Sambhar .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 74 | .. | 41 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | 1 | 57 | 1 | 88 | 4 | 28 | .. | 26 | 10 | 23 | 6 | 45 | |
| 7 | Jodhpur Observatory .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 85 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62 | .. | 34 | 4 | 30 | .. | 60 | 6 | 71 | 11 | 30 | |
| 8 | Pali .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 64 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 92 | 2 | 60 | 5 | 87 | .. | .. | 11 | 3 | 20 | 15 | |
| 9 | Didwana .. .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83 | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 44 | 2 | 85 | .. | 73 | .. | 56 | 6 | 83 | 6 | 81 | |
| 10 | Phalodi .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 90 | .. | 34 | 1 | 20 | .. | 2 | 2 | 84 | 3 | 31 | |
| 11 | Nagaur .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 21 | .. | 14 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | 1 | 21 | 1 | 8 | .. | 67 | .. | .. | 4 | 40 | 7 | 95 | |
| 12 | Sojat .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 36 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 70 | .. | 45 | 7 | 29 | 20 | 25 | |
| 13 | Sheo .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | .. | 35 | 2 | 79 | 1 | 67 | |
| 14 | Sanchore .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 7 | 16 | 1 | 93 | 10 | 42 | 14 | 98 | |
| 15 | Shergarh .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 69 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 | .. | 78 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 61 | 6 | 85 | 5 | 64 | |
| 16 | Nawa .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 65 | .. | 70 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | 1 | 75 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 65 | .. | 45 | 9 | 35 | 8 | 86 | |
| 17 | Jaswantpura .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 75 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | .. | .. | 1 | 80 | 3 | 72 | 2 | 98 | 9 | 85 | 19 | 31 | |
| 18 | Merta.. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 27 | .. | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 95 | 1 | 49 | .. | 25 | 6 | 41 | 5 | 81 | |
| 19 | Merta Road .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 32 | .. | 81 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 1 | 79 | .. | 62 | 2 | 30 | .. | 27 | 7 | 19 | 7 | 53 | |
| 20 | Marwar Junction .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 83 | .. | 83 | 2 | 34 | .. | .. | 5 | 15 | 13 | 21 | |
| 21 | Parbatsar .. .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 60 | .. | .. | 10 | 63 | 9 | 45 | |
| 22 | Bilara .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 93 | .. | 51 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 87 | 9 | 23 | 5 | 42 | |
| 23 | Bali .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 | 2 | 67 | 7 | 99 | 2 | 94 | 15 | 49 | 21 | 82 | |
| 24 | Jetaran .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 44 | .. | 79 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | .. | 67 | 1 | 63 | 1 | 89 | 6 | 90 | 12 | 63 | |
| 25 | Jalore.. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 8 | 3 | 21 | .. | 70 | 7 | 18 | 21 | 17 | |
| 26 | Siwana .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 90 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | 18 | .. | 44 | 9 | 52 | 16 | 66 | |
| 27 | Chohtan .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 45 | .. | .. | 1 | 45 | 7 | 8 | |
| 28 | Gudha Mallani .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 25 | .. | 30 | 5 | 15 | 12 | 27 | |
| 29 | Desuri .. .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 26 | .. | 65 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 | .. | 68 | 2 | 92 | 4 | .. | 10 | 49 | 18 | 88 | |

# APPENDIX E.

## Statement showing the rates of Grains in Jodhpur for the year 1938-39 by Jodhpur Standard Weight.

| Serial No. | Months. | Wheat | | Barley | | Jawar | | Gram | | Bajra | | Moth | | Moong | | Maize | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Srs. | Ch. | Srs. | Ch. | Srs. | Ch. | Srs. | Ch. | Srs. | Ch. | Srs. | Ch. | Srs. | Ch. | Srs | Ch. | |
| 1 | October 1938 | 8 | 15 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 3 | |
| 2 | November „ | 8 | 13 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 11 | .. | 6 | 1 | 11 | 11 | |
| 3 | December „ | 8 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 6 | |
| 4 | January 1939 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 7 | |
| 5 | February „ | 8 | 3 | 11 | .. | 11 | 2 | 9 | .. | 10 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 1 | |
| 6 | March „ | 8 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 10 | .. | 11 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 4 | |
| 7 | April „ | 8 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 12 | .. | 7 | 5 | 12 | 15 | |
| 8 | May „ | 8 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 5 | |
| 9 | June „ | 8 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 10 | |
| 10 | July „ | 8 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | August „ | 7 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 9 | 6 | |
| 12 | September „ | 7 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 14 | |
| | Average .. | 8 | 6 | 11 | .. | 10 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 6 | |

# APPENDIX F.

## Statement of Roads in Jodhpur State as on 30th September 1939.

| 1. METALLED ROADS. | MILES. |
|---|---|
| IN EXISTENCE AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR. | |
| 1. Jodhpur to Pali .. .. .. .. | 45·00 |
| 2. Bar to Erinpura .. .. .. .. | 114·50 |
| 3. Bar to Nimbaj (State portion) .. .. .. | 1·12 |
| 4. Sojat Road to Sojat Town .. .. .. | 7·00 |
| 5. Sanderao- Falna-Bali. .. .. .. .. | 11·63 |
| 6. Narainpura to Kuchaman .. .. .. .. | 7·00 |
| 7. Didwana Station to Didwana Town .. .. .. | ·25 |
| 8. Nagaur Station to Nagaur Town .. .. .. | ·15 |
| 9. Merta City Station to Merta Town .. .. .. | ·31 |
| 10. Jodhpur Environs .. .. .. .. | 98·47 |
| 11. Jalore Station to Jalore Town .. .. .. | 1·13 |
| 12. Jaswantgarh Station to Jaswantgarh Town .. .. | 1·11 |
| 13. Bhinmal Station to Bhinmal Town .. .. .. | 1·00 |
| 14. Makrana Gunaoti Road .. .. .. .. | 1·34 |
| 15. Pali City Road from Irrigation office to Suraj Pol near J. P. Road crossing & lime Kilns towards Mela Gate .. .. | ·50 |
| 16. Barmer- Jaisalmer Road near Railway Station Barmer .. | ·46 |
| 17. Barmer Road. .. .. .. .. | ·73 |
| 18. Chandan Kui to Dharamshala at Didwana. .. .. | ·66 |
| 19. Bali -Sadri Road .. .. .. .. | 10·00 |
| CONSTRUCTED DURING THE YEAR. | |
| 1. Jodhpur City Environ (Sardarpura, Chunaki-Bhatti, Ratanada, Siwanchi Gate, Umedpura, near Roman Catholic Church, Approach Road to Wireless Station Staff quarters, around Cinema & from Ratanada to Model Dairy & around it) .. .. | 1·66 |
| 2. Pali Town .. .. .. .. .. | 1·45 |
| | 305·47 |

| 2. PAVED ROADS. | |
|---|---|
| In existence at the commencement of the year .. .. | 23·61 |
| Constructed during the year .. .. .. .. | ·78 |
| | 24·39 |

| 3. SURFACE PAINTED ROADS IN JODHPUR. | |
|---|---|
| In existence at the commencement of the year .. .. | 29·72 |
| Done during the year .. .. .. .. | 2·67 |
| | 32·39 |

| 4. DRESSED UP MOTORABLE TRACKS. | |
|---|---|
| IN EXISTENCE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR. | |
| 1. Sanderao to Jalore .. .. .. .. | 38 |
| 2. Umedpur to Jaswantpura .. .. .. | 57 |
| 3. Paoti to Bhinmal .. .. .. .. | 16 |
| 4. Bhinmal to Raniwara .. .. .. .. | 20 |
| 5. Jaswantpura to Bilar .. .. .. .. | 15 |
| 6. Sumerpur to Takhatgarh .. .. .. .. | 13 |
| 7. Raniwara to Sanchore .. .. .. .. | 30 |
| 8. Falna to Rani .. .. .. .. | 10 |
| 9. Sadri to Desuri .. .. .. .. | 11 |

## APPENDIX F.—(*Contd.*)

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| 10. Bali to Erinpura Road .. .. .. .. | 20 |
| 11. Mokalsar to Siwana .. .. .. .. | 7 |
| 12. Mokalsar to Bankli .. .. .. .. | 28 |
| 13. Mokalsar to Jalore .. .. .. .. | 26 |
| 14. Siwana to Balotra via Jasol .. .. .. | 25 |
| 15. Desuri to Varkana & Rani .. . .. | 22 |
| 16. Jaden to Marwar Junction .. .. .. | 13 |
| 17. G. T. Road mile 128 to Rani .. .. .. | 8 |
| 18. Goondoj to Jawali upto Nadole .. .. .. | 17 |
| 19. Pali to Madri & to Miniyari .. .. .. | 18 |
| 20. Sadri to Kanakpur & Malgarh .. .. .. | 11 |
| 21. Desuri to Phulad .. .. .. .. | 30 |
| 22. Jodhpur to Balotra .. .. .. .. | 70 |
| 23. Araba to Shergarh .. .. .. .. | 28 |
| 24. Kalyanpura to Samdri .. .. .. .. | 25 |
| 25. Balotra to Shergarh .. .. .. .. | 45 |
| 26. Jodhpur to Balesar .. .. .. .. | 55 |
| 27. Jodhpur-Nagaur-Didwana .. .. .. | 138 |
| 28. Merta City to Marwar Border (near Pipli) .. .. | 33 |
| 29. Nagaur to Tantwas .. .. .. .. | 35½ |
| 30. Phalodi to Khara, Ramdeora & Pokaran .. .. | 40 |
| 31. Pali to Jaswantsagar .. .. . .. | 53 |
| 32. J. P. Road mile 34/2 to Bankli, via Khairla village, Godwara, Vaid & Bassi.. .. .. .. .. | 31 |
| 33. J. P. Road mile 28/6 to Dholerao .. .. .. | 17 |
| 34. Pali-Nimbli-Dholerao Inspection Bungalow .. .. | 17 |
| 35. Nimaj to Bilara via Jaitaran .. .. .. | 21 |
| 36. Summair Samand Bundh to Takhatsagar Dam .. .. | 62 |
| Total .. | 1,105½ |

# APPENDIX G.

## Statement of routes covered by Motor Service Contracts during the year 1938-39.

| Serial No. | Name of route. | Kind of Road. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jodhpur-Pali-Sojat-Bar .. .. | Metalled Road. |
| 2 | Phalodi-Pokaran-Ramdeora (including Phalodi District). | Dressed up track. |
| 3 | Sumerpur-Bankli-Takhatgarh-Ahor-Jalore .. | Dressed up track. |
| 4 | Pali-Sumerpur-Erinpura Road .. .. | Metalled Road. |
| 5 | Falna-Bali-Sadri-Desuri-Narlai-Barkana-Rani (including Sadri to Ranpura temple). | (Falna-Bali Metalled Road Rest Dressed) |
| 6 | Bar-Nimaj-Jetaran-Bilara City .. .. | (Bar-Nimaj Metalled Road Nimbaj-Bilara-Dressed up track.) |
| 7 | Narainpura to Kuchaman City .. .. | Metalled Road. |
| 8 | Raniwara-Badgaon-Dhanod .. .. | Undressed. |
| 9 | Merta City-Padu-Kinya-Alaniyawas-Pipaliya .. | Dressed up track. |
| 10 | Sojat Road-Sojat City .. .. | Metalled Road. |
| 11 | Bagra-Dudsi-Siana-Kandra-Ramseen .. | Dressed up track. |
| 12 | Falna-Sanderao-Dujana-Balana-Takhatgarh-Paderli-Chandrai-Khavrara. | (Falna-Sanderao Metalled Road. Rest undressed). |
| 13 | Jodhpur-Balesar-Sutrana-Bhaviana-Rajmatai-Arang. | Dressed up track. |
| 14 | Bhinmal-Jaswantpura. .. .. | Undressed. |
| 15 | Erinpura Road-Bisalpur-Bijapur-Sewari-Lunawas. | Dressed up track. |
| 16 | Pipar City-Nimbol-Balunda-Kalu & back .. | Undressed. |
| 17 | Mokalsar-Siwana .. .. .. | Dressed up track. |
| 18 | Nagaur to Kharnal-Bhakrod-Khinvsar & Nagaur to Deh-Manglod & Rol. | Undressed. |
| 19 | Pipar Road-Barlu-Asop .. .. | Undressed. |

# APPENDIX H.

## Statement showing the Famine Relief Works carried out during 1938-39.

| | | EXPENDITURE. Rs. | a | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Improving Tank at Tantawas District Nagaur .. .. | 2,372 | 4 | 0 |
| 2. | ,, Nadi at Bhundal .. .. .. | 1,394 | 14 | 0 |
| 3. | ,, Tank at Nimbolu .. .. .. | 2,245 | 6 | 0 |
| 4. | ,, ,, at Chawandia .. .. .. | 2,495 | 5 | 0 |
| 5. | ,, ,, at Gurah Bhagwandas I .. .. | 1,174 | 5 | 0 |
| 6. | ,, ,, at Gurah BhagawandasII .. .. | 1,601 | 4 | 0 |
| 7. | ,, Nadi at Indas .. .. .. | 1,858 | 9 | 6 |
| 8. | ,, further Tank at Gogelao .. .. | 2,497 | 14 | 6 |
| 9. | ,, Nadi at Satharan .. .. .. | 2,482 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | ,, ,, at Rohani .. .. .. | 869 | 8 | 0 |
| 11. | ,, ,, at Gugriyali .. .. .. | 2,451 | 4 | 6 |
| 12. | ,, Water Supply at Soneli .. .. .. | 2,406 | 8 | 6 |
| 13. | ,, Nadi at Dabgaon .. .. .. | 2,438 | 0 | 6 |
| 14. | ,, ,, at Kuroli .. .. .. | 2,482 | 2 | 6 |
| 15. | ,, Tank at Ratan .. .. .. | 2,421 | 12 | 0 |
| 16. | ,, Nadi at Mithari .. .. .. | 1,332 | 2 | 0 |
| 17. | ,, ,, at Malgaon .. .. .. | 1,180 | 15 | 0 |
| 18. | ,, Tank at Bandolai at Kolia .. .. | 2,552 | 12 | 0 |
| 19. | ,, at Sarupi .. .. | 1,991 | 5 | 0 |
| 20. | ,, ,, at Ajwa .. .. .. | 1,471 | 1 | 0 |
| 21. | ,, Bandolia Tank at Kolia District Parbatsar .. | 4,917 | 15 | 0 |
| 22. | ,, Singhi Tank at Didwana .. .. .. | 2,500 | 10 | 0 |
| 23. | Digging 4 New Kuis at Didwana .. .. | 6,948 | 10 | 0 |
| 24. | Improvement to Nadi at Jankipura District Didwana .. | 1,675 | 10 | 0 |
| 25. | Deepening Singhi Tank at Didwana .. .. | 4,970 | 2 | 0 |
| 26. | ,, Nadi (Bagal) at village Ratan District Didwana .. | 2,980 | 5 | 0 |
| 27. | ,, further work of Singhi Tank at Didwana .. | 3,958 | 15 | 0 |
| 28. | ,, Ramsagar well at Kolia .. .. | 2,257 | 2 | 0 |
| 29. | ,, Tank at Merta .. .. .. | 2,891 | 14 | 0 |
| 30. | Improving further tanks at Gogelao .. .. | 2,442 | 4 | 0 |
| 31. | ,, water supply at Kuchera .. .. | 2,886 | 12 | 0 |
| 32. | ,, ,, ,, at Bher .. .. .. | 3,500 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | ,, ,, ,, at Goth .. .. .. | 2,480 | 15 | 0 |
| 34. | ,, 2nd Nadi at Bhundel District Nagaur .. | 5,166 | 3 | 0 |
| 35. | ,, Tanks at Tarnao .. .. .. | 3,964 | 13 | 0 |
| 36. | Improving Ramsagar Tank at Kuchera .. .. | 4,919 | 8 | 0 |
| 37. | Deepening Tank at Pachpadra .. .. .. | 760 | 3 | 0 |
| 38. | Improving Tank at village Soneli .. .. .. | 3,494 | 12 | 0 |
| 39. | ,, ,, at ,, Khajwana .. .. .. | 2,670 | 4 | 0 |
| 40. | ,, water supply of Partapsagar Tank at Nagaur .. | 3,958 | 3 | 0 |
| 41. | ,, Deorani Tank at Merta City .. .. | 3,972 | 2 | 0 |
| 42. | ,, Beni Tank at Didwana .. .. .. | 2,444 | 6 | 0 |
| 43. | Further deepening Ramsagar well at Kolia Distt. Didwana .. | 13 | 9 | 0 |
| 44. | Making a tunnel 50 ft. long in Kui No. 4 at Didwana .. | 576 | 4 | 0 |
| 45. | Repairs to Lachha Tank at Mundwa .. .. | 38 | 10 | 0 |
| 46. | Deepening Kuis in the bed of Kundal Tank at Merta City .. | 819 | 11 | 0 |
| 47. | Digging a cistern Tank at Phalodi .. .. .. | 1,002 | 3 | 0 |
| 48. | Improvement to Kharia Tanks at Parbatsar .. .. | 1,125 | 0 | 0 |

## APPENDIX H.—(*Contd*).

Statement showing the Famine Relief Works carried out during 1938-39.

| | | Expenditure. Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49. | Improvement Chippa Tank at Parbatsar .. .. | 759 | 8 | 0 |
| 50. | ,, Banasar Tank at Parbatsar .. .. | 2,371 | 12 | 0 |
| 51. | Deepening Chipolia Tank at Parbatsar .. .. | 2,385 | 5 | 0 |
| 52. | Further Improvement to Kharia Tank at Parbatsar .. | 4,972 | 15 | 0 |
| 53. | Deepening Tank Gingola at Parbatsar .. .. | 1,944 | 9 | 0 |
| 54. | ,, ,, at Munda Kheri at Parbatsar .. .. | 2,491 | 5 | 0 |
| 55. | Improvement to Kharia Tank at Parbatsar .. .. | 4,960 | 3 | 0 |
| 56. | ,, Tank at Merta City .. .. .. | 4,049 | 10 | 0 |
| 57. | ,, water supply at Akeli Dist. Merta .. .. | 3,395 | 4 | 0 |
| 58. | ,, Tank at Libian .. .. .. | 2,949 | 8 | 0 |
| 59. | ,, water supply at Dodiana .. .. | 2,978 | 4 | 0 |
| 60. | ,, Phulalao Tank at Jaswantgarh I .. .. | 2,945 | 2 | 0 |
| 61. | Deepening ,, ,, ,, ,, II .. .. | 49 | 3 | 0 |
| 62. | ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, III .. .. | 1,711 | 15 | 0 |
| 63. | Improvements to the Dudasagar Tank at Merta City .. | 2,205 | 15 | 0 |
| 64. | ,, ,, ,, Bhandoo Tank .. .. | 1,093 | 9 | 0 |
| 65. | Deepening Sheo Tank .. .. .. .. | 1,944 | 5 | 0 |
| 66. | Improvements to Tanks at Hardani .. .. .. | 2,469 | 5 | 0 |
| 67. | ,, water supply at Basani Khurd .. .. | 2 550 | 13 | 0 |
| 68. | Deepening and repairing Sardarbagh well near Sudhi ki Dhani Jodhpur .. .. .. .. .. | 252 | 6 | 0 |
| 69. | Silt clearance of Tank at Vishnoia ka bas at Lohawat and its main canal .. .. .. .. | 230 | 5 | 0 |
| 70. | Constructing Barmer Sheo Road including Survey work. .. | 3,951 | 7 | 0 |
| 71. | ,, Balotra Shergarh Road .. .. .. | 1,103 | 2 | 0 |
| 72. | ,, Didwana Nagaur Road .. .. .. | 12,438 | 3 | 0 |
| 73. | ,, Jodhpur Nagaur Road .. .. .. | 14,198 | 2 | 3 |
| 74. | ,, Nagaur to Tantawas (Survey) .. .. | 137 | 11 | 6 |
| 75. | ,, ,, ,, ,, Road .. .. | 1,403 | 0 | 0 |
| 76. | Transporting Kankar Road from spread of Bantri Tank on to Jodhpur Nagaur Road .. .. .. .. | 1,405 | 2 | 0 |
| 77. | Payment of compensation for land acquired in connection with Nagaur Didwana Road .. .. .. | 4,466 | 10 | 0 |
| 78. | Dressing of Road under Jodhpur Government Retroceded area | 3,956 | 8 | 9 |
| 79. | ,, ,, ,, ,, British ,, .. | 1,339 | 14 | 0 |
| 80. | Providing mile complete with platform for secondary road from Sendra to Jassakhera and from Sendra to Beawar via Chitar Chang .. .. .. .. .. | 224 | 6 | 0 |
| | Total Rs. .. | 2,12,391 | 5 | 6 |